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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing on Sunday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4-30 P.M.				
26th July	CALEDONIA	7858	CHINA	7912
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7858	MOLDAVIA	9530
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7858	HIMALAYA	6996
29th "	MARMORA	10509		
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
19th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9666
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
10th "	ARABIA	7903		
17th "	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	SALSETTE	6099	BRITANNIA	6325

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th Feb.	SALSETTE	6099	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
6th March	MOULTAN	9021		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6099	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
3rd April	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6099	MALWA	11069
24th "	MANTUA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6099	MONGOLIA	9515

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NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. 1908.
SALAZIE	4,147	Alliand	3rd Sept. "
DUNDERA	5,898	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Parillon	29th " "
SYDNEY	4,118	X	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec "

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SYDNEY	4,118	X	11th Sept. "
NERA	5538	Schmitz	9th Oct. "

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TAKASAKI MARU	..	A. Mocker	23rd July	4th Aug.
TOYOMI MARU	..	W. Winckler	8th Aug	12th Aug.
YETOROFU MARU	..	K. Sato	18th Aug	29th Aug.
WAKAMIYA MARU	..	T. Yamawaki	31st Aug	12th Sept.
KAGESHIMA MARU	..	T. Arahawa	14th Sept	25th Sept.
MOYORI MARU	..	J. Handa	26th Sept	8th Oct.

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LINGA	2,171	Fri. 31st July	6 a. m.*

* On arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

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25th July, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	1st August 1908
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,586	F. Badowich	1st October 1908
KORNER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4982	M. Dabcovich	16th Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5095	S. Chiumak	29th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bednarz	25th July 1908.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
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MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	15th Aug "
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,191	5th Sept "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th " "
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	11th Oct "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abney	6,298	24th " "
ELYSIA	New Steamer	6,500	11th Nov "

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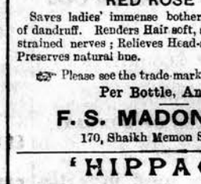

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Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

AGENT—
A. DE SOUZA
BOMBAY
AND
CALCUTTA.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1849

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED JEHANGIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, residing at Ready-money House, Malabar Hill, hereby notify to all whom it may concern that I have taken upon myself the NAME of COWASJEE JEHANGIR in lieu and in the place of the names of Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir and J. Cowasjee Jehangir, heretofore borne by me and at times hereafter shall be called by the name of COWASJEE JEHANGIR, and by that name shall sue, style and write myself upon all occasions whatever.

J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR.

READY MONEY HOUSE,
MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY, 23RD JULY, 1908.

NOTICE.

I, HERBERT GEORGE GELL, Esquire, M.V.O., Commissioner of Police for the City of Bombay, being of opinion that it is necessary for the preservation of the Public Peace and Public Safety to PROHIBIT any ASSEMBLY or PROCESSION for the period hereinafter mentioned, do by virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 23, sub-section (3) of Bombay Police Act IV. of 1902, hereby prohibit any Assembly or Procession in the City of Bombay, from 6 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, 1908, to 12 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 31st July, 1908, unless my permission in writing to any assembly or procession shall have been previously obtained.

This order will not apply to any person proceeding to or from his work or otherwise engaged in any recreation or vocation.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police
for the City of Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 24th July, 1908.

POONA RACES.

5TH, 9TH, 12TH, 16TH, 19TH, 23RD AND 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that 1st ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 28th July, 1908.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. C.

POONA, 15TH JULY, 1908.

POONA 1ST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 1ST AUGUST 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRIES CLOSE at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 27th July 1908.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary,
WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA, 15TH JULY, 1908.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of REMITTANCE BOXES to the Paper Currency Office, Bombay, for two years, commencing from 1st September, 1908. For particulars of contract application should be made to the Undersigned at the Paper Currency Office, Bombay.

Tenders are also invited for the purchase of used remittance boxes received at the Paper Currency office, Bombay.

J. S. MILNE,
Assistant Accountant General,
In charge Paper Currency.

THE MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SEASON TICKETS.

THE Public are informed that on and from the 15th JULY, 1908, SEASON TICKETS over the Broad and Metre Gauge portions of this line will be issued by the General Traffic Manager, Central Station, Madras. Application may be made either to him direct or to the Station Masters concerned as at present.

2. On and from the 1st AUGUST, 1908, Season Tickets over the Metre Gauge portion of this Railway will be issued by the Deputy Traffic Manager, Dharwar, and applications may be made to him or to the stations concerned.

3. Short distance Season Tickets i.e. those between Stations not more than 26 miles apart can only be made available from the 1st or the 15th day of the month while long distance Tickets can be obtained at any time subject to the usual notice.

AGENT'S OFFICE,
Post Box No. 55, Madras, N. E.,
21st July, 1908.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1908.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of about 12 EXTRA MEETINGS, to be held on Saturdays and Holidays from August to October, 1908, and the POONA RACES (7 days) 5th, 9th, 12th, 16th, 19th, 23rd and 26th, September, 1908.

Rates for Season Tickets, or Book of Coupons, are as follows :—

	Rs.
A. For the whole Season of EXTRAS and CLOSED MEETINGS and POONA RACES.	60
Ladies, each	15
B. POONA RACES ONLY, 5th to 26th September, 1908	25
Ladies, each	5

N.B.—MEMBERS OF THE TURF CLUB and LADIES will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS OF THE TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.

3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

	Rs. As.
Single Ticket	5 0
Lady or Child	2 0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket	1 8
Soldiers in Uniform	1 0
Lady or Child	0 8

1. Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.

2. Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as usual.

N. B.—Tickets of admission are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

...AND,
...TH JUNE, 1908.

...E BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD., LAHORE.

JUST SEE, what the people say about the PROMPT SETTLEMENT of CLAIMS :—

HARKISHENLAL & CO.,
Chief Agents.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE SECRETARY, BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD., LAHORE.

DEAR SIR,

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of the Cheque for Rs. 1,000 sent by you.

I am very pleased to see that your Company has SETTLED my CLAIM so very promptly. It is a special feature of your Company to settle claims so promptly and without any inconvenience to the claimant and not only this, but the Company assist the claimant in his getting the money, as has been the case with me in respect of my Policy No. 1180. I am much obliged to you for all this kindness."

Yours, &c.,
(Sd.) MOOLCHAND PANDIT,
PLEADER,

PESHAWAR, 1ST JUNE, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A Clean Adhesive without Lumps.

GLOY.

A Paste for Clean People.

5 oz.	Bottle with Cap and Brush,	As. 8
10 oz.	" " "	As. 14
30 oz.	" a refill ...	Re. 1-8
Extra Brush	... ...	As. 2

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, **BOMBAY.**

NOTICE OF AD-INTERIM DIVIDENDS.

FOR the six months ending 30th June, 1908, payable on and after the following dates at the Registered Offices of the Companies:—

THE AHMEDABAD PRANTEJ RAILWAY CO., LTD. ... ... Rs. 15 0 per share
Payable on and after the 27th July, 1908.

THE AMRITSAR PATTI RAILWAY CO., LTD. ... ... Rs. 2 8 per share
Payable on and after the 3rd August, 1908.

THE AHMEDABAD DHOLKA RAILWAY CO., LTD. ... ... Rs. 2 8 per share
Payable on and after the 6th August, 1908.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY CO., LTD. ... ... Rs. 10 0 per share
Payable on and after the 10th August, 1908.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS CO., LTD. ... ... Rs. 25 0 per share
Payable on and after the 20th August, 1908.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 23rd July, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that at an AUCTION SALE held in Bombay, on the 10th day of July Inst., by Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, under the orders of Misses ELIZABETH MARGARET WILSON & ALICE MAUD WILSON, our client has agreed to purchase the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against or upon the said premises or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, purchase, gift, mortgage, trust, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate on the Mahableshwar Hills, together with the Bungalows and messuages thereon, measuring about one acre and thirty-seven goonthas and bearing No. 111 in the map of the Mahableshwar Hills, deposited in the office of Collector of Satara and bounded on the East by a Road to Government Bungalow No. 2, and a portion of Survey No. 173, on the West by a portion of Survey No. 173, on the North by a Public Road and a portion of Survey No. 173, and on the South by the compound of Government Bungalow No. 2.—Dated this 23rd day of July, 1908.

MALVI, HIRALAL, MODY & RANCHORDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 352 of 1908.

Re JOHARMAL SHIVBUX, NAGARMAL JOHARMAL, SAGURMAL JOHARMAL, MANGTULAL HIRALAL and SHRILAL HIRALAL, Marwari, Hindus, until lately carrying on business in partnership with Gajanan Joharmal and Hiralal Shivbux under the style or firm of Shivbux Joharmal, at Kalbadevi, Bombay, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Joharmal Shivbux, Nagarmal Joharmal, Sagarmal Joharmal, Mangtilal Hiralal and Shrilal Hiralal have been, this day, adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency, under Section IX. of the Act XI. and XII. Vic., Chapter 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvents do, within thirty days from the date hereof, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court, in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects.—Dated this 22nd day of July, 1908.

W. LANE,
Clerk of the Court.

NOTICE.

THE Divisional Forest Officer, Satara, is prepared to accept Tenders for the RIGHT of REMOVAL of HIRDA and SHIKEKAI, out of Government Forests in the Satara District, for the year 1908-09. Tenders to be opened on the 17th August, 1908, at 12-30 A.M. (Standard Time), at the Divisional Forest Office, Satara, in the New Rajwada. The detail of the Form of the Tenders and all Conditions of Sale and other particulars obtainable on application at the Divisional Forest Office, Satara. Tenders may be sent by post or the applicant to come personally. Each tender, however, must be accompanied by a guarantee of Rs. 50 in notes or cash.

D. R. S. BOURKE,
Divisional Forest Officer, Satara.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at BYCULLA.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Appeal No. 1304 of 1903.
Suit No. 423 of 1901.

Vasantrao Madhavrao.....Appellant and Plaintiff.
vs.
Anandrao Gunpatrao and others...Respondents and Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Special Commissioner, appointed by the Consent Decree herein dated the 16th day of March, 1908, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. (Auctioneers), will put up for sale by Public Auction the following immoveable property on the day and at the time (S. T.) hereinafter mentioned. The sale of the property will be held on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

LOT No. 5.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 25th July, 1908, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras tenure with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon, except the house belonging to Manik Govind, the ground below which is let out on Fazandari Tenure, situate, lying and being at Byculla, in the Town, Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1627 yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 76, Collector's New No. 13573, Old Survey Nos. 335, 336 and New Survey No. 4-3595, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in its E Ward under Ward Nos. 7565, 7567 and Street Nos. 16 and 1, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Doming Souza, and on or towards the South by the Foot Over-Bridge of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and on or towards the East by the Chambar Street and on or towards the West by the G. I. P. Railway Line.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, Attorneys for the Special Commissioner, at their office at No. 14K., Sardar's Building, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 25TH JULY, 1908.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Masagon.
Telephone No. 838.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CONCERT
AT THE
TOWN HALL,
9-30 P.M.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 29TH, 1908.
BY
MADAME E. PACI MACKENZIE,
VOCALIST
AND
MAESTRO MARIO PACI,
PIANO VIRTUOSO.

Prices, Rs. 3 and 2.
Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
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Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GERIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... „ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

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Astoria-Heian	Liaoyang	Peking
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Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Dr. Martin's Apiol & Steel Pills is the safest and most effectual remedy for all irregularities. ... Prepared only by Martin, Chemist, ... Paris. ... Obtainable of all Druggists ... Price 6/- per box.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER. "I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for Not 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BUILT TO GO. Our high grade English manufactured cycles: Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 33-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 358, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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CLUB WHISKY.—The King of Scotch BLENDS has no equal. Extensively used by all the leading Clubs throughout India. Rs. 2-8 per bot., Rs. 28 per doz. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GERMAN LADY by birth (certificated Teacher) SEEKS SITUATION in a Raia-Family. Apply to LABOREMUS, Hamburg, Ratsloses 58, I, Germany.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Hindoos and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2. Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE' Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

KULU APPLES and PEARS of the GARH ESTATE. Proprietor Col. RENNICK. 6lbs. baskets of either at Rs. 2-8 per V.-P. P.; half maund loads in cases delivered on rail, Simla, Rs. 14-8. APPLE TEA or EDEN CIDER at Rs. 1-8 per lb., postage extra.

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MANURE.—PATENT PHOSPHATIC at Rs. 1 per lb, and GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO, at Annas six per lb. Apply sharp to PALEKAR & Co., S'taram Buildings Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

MEDICAL MAN, with 14 years experience willing to accept ENGAGEMENT of a permanent nature Has had experience in Hospitals, Emigration Service and Pharmacy; also Medical Charge of Vessels. European, Bachelor, age 38. Apply Box No. 1390, c/o "Bombay Gazette."

MATRIMONIAL.—A young PARSEE GENTLEMAN, of a respectable family, desires to correspond with a respectable Parsee Lady with a view to matrimony. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1359, Advt. Dept., the "Bombay Gazette."

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co., certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly interesting for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage). One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moon Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial." Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO LET.—In the Apollo Chambers, TWO COMMODIOUS FLATS with Terrace-lated floors. For particulars Apply Manager, Fyrke's Apollo Hotel.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
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IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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DISUNION IN THE NAVY.

Expected Government Action.

A startling development of the naval incident may be expected very shortly (wrote a parliamentary correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" of July 7.

It is understood that Mr. Balfour and Lord Cawdor, who was First Lord of the Admiralty under the last administration, support the Government in the action that they are taking to uphold the discipline of the navy, and that Mr. Arthur Lee's letter, which appears in the "Times" had the sanction of the leaders of the Opposition. This was the explanation of the fact that no questions were asked about Lord Charles and the Admiralty after question time in the House.

What the Government feel is that it is absolutely essential that those responsible for the fighting efficiency and the organisation of the Navy should pull heart and soul together. It is no use having "Dreadnoughts" if those who command them and direct their movements are at loggerheads, and the present situation has admittedly gone on too long.

On the question of discipline in the Navy, our naval correspondent points out (adds "Chronical") that by the regulations andAdmiralty instructions of 1899 it is required that every person in the fleet is to conduct himself in the discharge of his duty with the utmost respect to his senior officers, whether afloat or ashore; and it is further enactd that officers are to refrain from making remarks or observations on the conduct or orders of their superiors which may tend to bring them into contempt. By the King's regulations of 1906, paragraph 718, it is stated that:—"As obedience to orders is the essential and governing principal of the naval service, those officers may rest assured of the support and approbation of the Admiralty who, having had the misfortune of giving offence to or having injured or insulted others shall frankly explain, apologise, or offer redress for the same; or who, having received offence. injury, or insult from another, shall cordially accept frank explanation, epology, or redress for the same."

THE ACCUSING LETTER.

In the letter to which reference is made above the member for the Fareham Division declares that "the efficiency of our first line of defence is seriously imperilled by a continuance of the present strained relations," and that the situation "has a public and grave aspect which can no longer be overlooked." He continues :—

"If it be admitted—and I fear it can no longer be denied—that theCommander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet (who is presumably the Admiralissimo designate in the event of war) is not on speaking terms with the admiral commanding his cruiser squadron on the one hand or with the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty on the other, what hope is there of that close and constant communion which can alone produce the highest efficiency in the time of peace and ensure loyal and effective co-operation in the day of battle! The present unhappy situation," he declares, "must bear within it the seeds of demoralisation and disaster. . . . There is little use in building "Dreadnoughts" if those who control them cannot agree to work, heart and soul, together."

Speaking, therefore,merely as "one of the owners Mr. Lee asks "what steps the First Lord of the Admiralty or the Cabinet propose to take in order to put an end to a grave scandal, which is not only sapping the foundations of discipline and good feeling throughout the Service, but consitutes a serious menace to our national security."

In its issue of July 8 the "Chronicle" returned to the subject, and said :—

The strained relations' between certain highly placed officers in the Navy, to which the "Daily Chronicle" called attention as constituting at once a scandal and a national danger, continue to form the subject of general comment.

Mr. Arthur Lee's letter to the "Times" asking what steps the First Lord of the Admiralty or the Cabinet propose to take to put an end to the "disunion in the Navy" shows that the matter is not a party one, though it is, of course, one in which sides are taken. For instance, Sir John Colomb, writing to the "Times," says that it seems to him regrettable that an ex-Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. Arthur Lee) should publicly accentuate the personal element in the relationship of distinguished admirals high in the active service of the State, and mainpains that dealing with the effects, while ignoring the cause, will not remedy a state of things full of danger to the Navy and the nation.

Captain Murray, M.P., who recently put a question on the subject in the House of Commons, in a letter to the same newspaper, says :—"I have no hesitation in saying, from naval sources of information at my disposal, that the 'impasse' at which matters have arrived is as distressing and unsettling to the officers and men of the fleet as it is dangerous to the highest interests of the nation. Many of us who sit below the gangwaz on the Ministerial side of the House know Mr. McKenna to be fearless and determined, and his growing influence among us cannot but be increased should he elect to deal effectively with this scandalous situation in a manner in keeping with his reputation."

WAITING FOR THE MANŒUVRES.

"It is not expected," writes the Lobby correspondent of the "Chronicle," "that the Government will take any action until the manœuvres are over, and the Opposition believe that the resignation of Lord Charles Beresford, which is now expected, will not be announced until the House has adjourned. It is believed that, Lord Charles's resignation will be accompanied by that of Sir Percy Scott.

"I am told that the relations between Sir John Fisher and the Government are most cordial, and that Sir John is prepared to support any action that Mr. NcKenna may think it necessary to take."

In a further communication (July 9) the "Chronicle's" correspondent says :—

Public opinion and fleet opinion are at one in thinking that what is called the "naval feud" should be ended without further delay. It is understood that the Government is also convinced that the scandal of dissension among high officers must cease.

The incident of the "disobeyed signal," reported in the "Times," is really of no importance. Lord Charles Beresford is a seaman, and has repeatedly shown on service that he is above all petty jealousy in manœuvres. On two occasions he has applauded a junior officer for disobeying his own instructions when risk to a King's ship was believed to exist by her captain. In one instance Lord Charles actually decided against himself when the captain of a battleship acted as Sir Percy Scott is alleged to have acted in the recent episode in the North Sea. The public may dismiss from their minds absolutely any idea of disloyalty to the Service on the part of any officer, high or low.

At the same time it is necessary to establish authority, and means are being taken to establish it. It is understood that when the manœuvres are over Lord Charles Beresford will be offered the opportunity of either submitting to constituted authority or retiring from active service. While no compromise on the question of discipline can be thought of, there is no wish on the part of the Admiralty to ignore the legitimate views of the Channel Fleet Commander-in-Chief.

FRENCH OPINION.

The disunion in the British Navy, says the Paris correspondent of the "Times" has not passed unobserved either in political or naval circles here, and in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies it was universally deplored. Nothing that concerns the well-being of England's naval power is a matter of indifference to the Gallic partner in the "Entente Cordiale." The "Temps" contains a leading article on the subject in which it says :—"One cannot pretend at this distance to form an opinion as to where the blame lies, to justify Sir John Fisher, Lord Charles Beresford, or Sir Percy Scott, whose reasons would have to be known as well as their acts. It is only to be hoped that this crisis, which is greatly to be regretted for the British Navy, will be settled as soon as possible. Indiscipline in the rank and file is a grave danger. There is only one that is still more serious—namely, indiscipline among the officers. It is inadmissible that it should be allowed to penetrate into the British fleet. It will be only necessary to display absolute impartiality in the decision, and thus avoid. if possible, depriving England of service on which she has the right to count."

STRANGE OCCURRENCE IN THE CHANNEL FLEET.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

We have received the following account from a correspondent of an occurrence which took place last week in the cruiser squadron attached to the Channel Fleet :—

"The Good Hope and Argyll were abeam of one another on a parallel course, 1,200 yards apart. Lord Charles Beresford made a signal to them ordering the "Argyll" to turn 16 points to starboard and the "Good Hope" to turn 16 points to port.

"Had the signal been obeyed the "Good Hope" and "Argyll" would have collided, as did the "Victoria" and "Comperdown." The "Argyll" obeyed the signal, the "Good Hope," to avert a collision, disobeyed the signal.

"The case is in some ways parallel to that of Sir George Tryon in the "Victoria," but there is the following difference. Admiral Markham, although he realized the danger, mast-headed his answer, and was thereby compelled to obey the signal. Sir Percy Scott, seeing that by obeying the signal a collision would take place, did not mast-head his answer, thus leaving it open for the flagship to negative the signal, or for the "Good Hope" not to obey the signal.

"At the Victoria Court-martial the Court in their finding expressed regret that Admiral Markham did not communicate his doubt as to the signal to his Commander-in-Chief, but they added that it would be fatal to the best interests of the service to say he was to blame for carrying out the directions of his Commander-in-Chief, who was present in person.

"When the "Good Hope" turned to starboard instead of to port as ordered the following signals were made :—

"1 July, 7-8 p.m. Flag to "Good Hope."—Did "Good Hope" take in the signal for her to turn to port?

"Reply.—Yes; but "Good Hope" did not go 'close up' before the signal was hauled down."

Admiral Markham writes from Guildford saying:—

In this communication the writer makes the following statement in connexion with the loss of H.M.S. "Victoria":—"Admiral Markham, although he realized the danger, mast-headed his answer, and was thereby compelled to obey, the signal." This is an implication that, being aware of the danger attending the execution of the manœuvre ordered, I imperilled the safety of two ships in blindly carrying out the orders of my superior officer.

This is not the case. When the signal for the evolution was reported to me I fully realized the danger that would be incurred in executing it, and, in consequence, did not mast-head the signal—I kept the signal at the "dip," as an indication that the manœuvre ordered could not be executed for the space of two or three minutes.

It then occurred to me that the signal, as hoisted, was capable of another interpretation, and the only one that was free from danger.

I had no time to communicate with the Commander-in-Chief who made the signal, and who was directing the fleet, for we were approaching the land, which was only 4½ miles off, at a speed of nine knots.

I therefore answered the signal, having no doubt in my own mind that the only safe way of executing the evolution was the way intended by the Commander-in-Chief.

In the peculiar circumstances in which I was placed, which required an instant decision, my assumption regarding the interpretation of the signal has received the assent of many of my brother officers.

THE METHOD OF SIGNALLING.

The method of making signals in the Navy is for the flagship or senior officer to hoist the signal ordering the evolution or manœuvre. The other vessels then hoist the answering pennant "to the dip," but do not hoist "close up" until they are assured that they understand the meaning of the signal. When all the ships have their answering pennants "close up," then the flagship hauls down the signal and the evolution is performed. In this case we were told that the signal was hauled down, thus ordering the evolution to begin, before the "Good Hope" had hoisted "close up," to show that the meaning of the signal was understood.

Sir,—It is not a pleasant task—least of all for one who had the honour of serving on the Board of Admiralty—to assist in the public washing of dirty linen, and my only excuse for doing so is that the efficiency of our first line of defence, so vital to the safety of the Empire, is seriously imperilled by a continuance of the present strained relations between certain officers serving in the highest and most responsible positions in his Majesty's Navy.

I have no desire to inquire into, nor any knowledge which would enable me to pronounce upon the merits of this or that controversy between admirals in high places. Indeed, the whole situation—which is now common talk throughout both the Service and the Press—must be profoundly distasteful to all who have the interests of theNavy at heart and would be ignored if possible, but unfortunately it has a public and grave aspect which can no longer be overlooked.

If it be admitted—and I fear it can no longer b denied—that the Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet (who is presumably the admiralissimo designate in the event of war) is not on speaking terms with the admiral commanding his cruiser squadron on the one hand, or with the First Sea Lord of the admiralty on the other, what hope is there of that close and constant communion which can alone produce the highest efficiency in time of peace, and ensure Loyal and effective co-operation in the day of battle?

From the time that Nelson and his "band of brothers" saved the Empire from its most formidable peril, the prime necessity of close and cordial relations between those charged with the destinies of the Navy, both afloat and ashore, has been continually demonstrated, and the present unhappy situation (whilst not, alas! without precedent) must, as long as it continues, bear within it the seeds of demoralization and disaster. The country has, I think a right to expect that in spending over 30 millions a year to obtain the best and strongest Navy in the world it shall be assured of the loyal co-operation of all in high command, and the sinking of all personal differences in the resolve to extract every ounce of war efficiency out of the machine provided at such vest cost. In fact, there is little use in building "Dreadnoughts" if those who control them cannot agree to work, heart and soul, together.

Speaking, therefore, merely as "one of the owners" —who is totally uninterested in the rights or wrongs of this or that personal misunderstanding —I venture to ask what steps the First Lord of the Admiralty, or the Cabinet, propose to take in order to put an end to a grave scandal, which is not only sapping the foundations of discipline and good feeling throughout the Service, but constitutes a serious menace to our national security.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ARTHUR LEE.

10, Chesterfield-street, W., July 4.

Captain A. C. Murray, M.P., writes :—

I have no hesitation in saying, from Naval sources of information at my disposal, that the "impasse" at which matters have arrived is as distressing and unsettling to the officers and men of the Fleet as it is dangerous to the highest interests of the nation.

Many of us who sit below the gangway on the Ministerial side of the House know Mr. McKenna to be less fearless and determined, and his growing influence amongst us cannot but be increased should he elect to deal effectively with this scandalous situation in a manner in keeping with his reputation.

His Majesty's Navy prefers to do her work silently; she loathes advertisement and squalid personal controversies: and it will be with feelings of relief that officers and men hear the last of this sickening tale of effeminate sensitiveness and huff, so out of harmony with the practical conditions of their service.

On Wednesday July 8, in a by no means trivial list of questions one far transcended all others in interest. It was addressed to the Prime Minister, and related to the state of the Navy. Mr. Bellairs asked "whether the Government would devote their consideration to alleviating the dissension among senior naval officers; and whether they would endeavour impartially to arrive at a complete knowledge of the method of introduction and the value of the changes in administration and organization which originated this antagonism.' Before the Prime Minister replied Mr. MacNeill interpolated another question. "Was the right hon. gentleman aware that as long as these dissension continued, and as long as the officers concerned remained in command the life of every seaman in the Fleet to which they were attached was in peril?" A further question was put by Captain Murray:—"Was the right hon. gentleman of opinion that changes introduced by the Board of Admiralty in administration and organization, however valuable or valueless they might be, could ever justify a display of antagonism on the part of senior naval officers?" Mr. Asquith, whose tone was very serious, declined to answer the two supplementary questions, which he deprecated. The Government, he said had no knowledge, apart from unverified rumours, of the dissensions alleged, but should they find reason to believe that a state of things existed in any way detrimental to the discipline or smooth working of the Fleet, they would not hesitate to take prompt and effective action. He repudiated emphatically the suggestion which the latter part of the question appeared to convey. The direction of the naval policy of the country lay with the Government of the day and it was the business of naval officers on active service not to discuss or criticize that policy, but to carry it out with loyalty to their superiors, in harmony with one another, and with a single eye to the efficiency of the great service to which they belong. At several points the right hon.gentleman's statement was loudly cheered—"Times".

PERSIA'S APOLOGY TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Teheran, July 10.

Sultan Ali Khan, Minister of the Court, and Ala es Sultaneh, Minister for Foreign Affairs, will present themselves at the British Legation this morning, and apologise in the name of the Shah and Government for the want of respect shown towards the British flag in posting soldiers in the vicinity of the Legation.

The Shah issued another Rescript in which he promises to govern according to principles of justice and to established law courts.

Telegrams received here from Tabriz announce that the manifestations against the Shah still continue.

The efforts of the Russian Consulate to form an armistice have been unsuccessful owing to the damage caused by the Shah's horsemen and the great poverty of the people.

The majority of Russian newspapers consider that Colonel Liakhoff's recall is necessary.

REPUBLICANS AND TARIFF CHANGES.

The Reciprocity Idea.

Washington, July 10.

Serious changes, implying the reconstruction of the schedules for iron, steel, sugar, etc., and placing raw materials on a different basis, have been already proposed to the Administration.

A very important place is given in the general reconstruction of the Tarriff to the method of dealing with foreign commercial relations.

The leaders favour maximum and minimum schedules, rather than special proposals.

The idea of concessions on certain articles imported into the United States, in return for better terms on American exports, will undoubtedly be retained.

MEMORY MEANS MONEY.
TIME IS MONEY
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
STRENGTHEN THE MOMORY, THEREBY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundations of success. A man with a defective memory cannot succeed; on the other hand, a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS, EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price, Rs. 2 per bot, of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155G Market, Bombay; No. 2.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Zangwill and Mrs. Humphry Ward.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, in a letter to "The Times," says :—

It must cause any one who respects Mrs. Fawcett as much I do many searchings of heart when they find themselves differing from her fundamentally on this grave question. But I venture to think that her answer in "The Times" of last Thursday to the letter I addressed you on the subject of woman suffrage in America is not really an answer. . . .

As to the corruption of American politics, it bears in more ways than one upon the subject; and moreover I venture to think that Mrs. Fawcett's statements about it are too sweeping. I wish that out of incorrupt London one could get anything like the same sums for various necessary developments of education as are freely voted in Boston and New York!—and if the admirable social legislation of Massachusetts is wholly the fruit of corruption, a certain Biblical maxim will have to be reconsidered. There are States and even municipalities in America where a woman of ordinary strength of character might enter politics without defilement, so far as corruption goes. But during the last 40 years two facts have emerged. First, a large number of the women who originally joined the suffrage camp in the hope of purifying politics and hastening social reform have become convinced that what they want is to be gained by other means, and more effectively . . . . Women's education has advanced enormously; they have conquered the professions; they have rendered increasing service to the State. Yet the demand for the vote has steadily declined, and those who were once its supporters are now in the opposite camp. The second fact of importance is the indifference of women to the vote when they possess it.

The author of "A Year Amongst Americans" attributes the failure of the suffrage movement in America to "a tendency to prefer the easy to the hard course, even when the hard happens to be the right course. Those who belived in the justice and expediency of giving the Parliamentary vote to women, finding that they could not do everything easily and at once, saw no alternative but to do nothing at all; and their opponents prevailed, not so much by the resource fulness and persistence of the defence as by the weakness and fitfulness of the attack, which shrank from the strain and stress, the toil and turmoil, and the prolonged endurance of these, which seemed to be the price that would have to he paid for the success which was desired.

It is evident that the English advocates of woman suffrage are not only prepared but eager to pay the inevitable price. Doubtless their opponents share their indomitable spirit, and have equal civic courage to manifest itself in saner forms;and if Mrs. Humphry Ward and those who are associated with her will, at the outset, recognize that they have before them a harder and longer fight than was waged in America, there is good reason to believe that woman suffrage in England will be not possible and not merely not inevitable.

Mrs. Anna H. Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, writes from New York to deny Mrs. Humphry Ward's assertion that the movement in America is in process of defeat. Mrs. Ward, she says, has heard but one side of the story, and only half of that.

Sir,—The case of Mrs. Humphry Ward challenges the analytical curiosity of a male novelist. Here is a woman who has won exceptional distinction in the worlds of literature and philanthropy, and yet she is anxious, so far as Parliamentary suffrage is concerned, to be classed with minors, criminals idiots and lunatics. This abject prostration before my sex recalls that of her own heroines before the stern strong men (who to a man appear prigs), or the lawles nomads (who to a man appear rogues). Her actual arguments we need not take seriously (she urges for example, that women would not use their votes, and in the same breath that the female vote would bring Socialism dangerously nearer); it is the psychology underlying her arguments that is interesting.

The key to the puzzle, of course, lies in Mrs. Ward's sex. As a woman novelist she knows women too well, and despises them for their weaknesses, their follies, and their caprices. It ha often been pointed out how much crueller the lady novelist is to her women than a man would be. Do we not still remember the scathing utterances of Mrs. Lynn Linton on "The Girl of the Period"? Being a woman, therefore, Mrs. Ward draws the conclusion that her own sex cannot be trusted with a vote,

Now, strange to say, I, as a male novelist—had the position been reversed and "votes for men" been the cry of the day—should have drawn the same conclusion about men. Knowing, as only a male novelist can, their boundless vanity, selfishness, and hysterical emotionalism; beholding how two of their greatest professions—law and journalism—are precisely those calculated to promote unscrupulous perversion of judgment; seeing how our Army and our Navy are controlled by a sex whose quarrelsomeness may imperil the very foundations of our Empire; and particularly observing the vast masses of semi-illiterate voters nourished on Limerick journalism, what other conclusion can I draw than that my sex is utterly unfitted to be trusted with power? Put Mrs. Ward's and my conclusion together, and that way "Holy Russia" lies.—Yours obediently,

ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

Far End, East Preston, Worthing, July 7.

STOLEN BRITISH FLAG.

Mr. Hudson Maxim Offers 100 Dols. Reward.

New York, July 10.

Mr. Hudson Maxim, the inventor of smokeless powder, and a good American citizen, displayed the British flag and the Stars and Stripes side by side last Saturday.

Both flags were flying on the inventor's fine estate on Hudson River, and some excursionists there became so exasperated that they waited till nightfall and then tore down and removed the offending emblem.

Mr. Maxim maintains his offer of 100 dols. reward for the apprehension of the theif, and he has stated for publication a few historical truths. Mr. Maxim reminds us that the heart of the great English middle classes, even in the great revolutionary days, sided not with George III. and his Government, and has not been antagonistic to America and Americans and that George Washington is a hero as dear to the British heart as to the American.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardensthese gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers, Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, July 7.

Commands and Staff.

The name of Lieut-Gen Sir E. G. Barrow, KCB, Indian Army, is as now described and not as stated in the "Gazette" of July 3, 1908.

Cavalry.

7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards—Lieut. J Green is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (June 20).

18th (Victoria Mary, Princess of Wale's Own) Hussars—Second Lieut (on probation) F C O de Tuyll resigns his commission (July 8).

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Second Lieut A L C Forbes to be lieutenant, vice E F F Sartorius, promoted (June 3).

Irish Guards—Supernumerary Lieut H J D Broughton to be lieutenant, vice the Hon C M P Brabazon, promoted (June 27.)

Infantry.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Major O H Pedley is placed on retired pay (July 8.)

The King's (Liverpool Regt.)—Major BCM Carter from the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be major, supernumerary to establishment, with precedence next below C S Edridge (July 8.)

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.)—Major A R Lempriere, from the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be major, supernumerary to establishment, with precedence next below J O'B Minogue, and to retain his appointment in the Egyptian Army (July 8.)

The East Yorkshire Regt.—Major H G A Moore, from the Royal Warwickshire Regt to be major, supernumerary to establishment, with precedence next below J L J Clarke (July 8.)

The Royal Irish Regt.—Major St J A Cox, from the Royal Warwickshire Regt to be major supernumerary to establishment, with precedence next below W E S Burch (July 8.)

The South Wales Borderers—Major H. E. B. Leach, from the Northumberland Fusiliers, to be major, supernumerary to establishment, with precedence next below H. G. Casson, and to retain his appointment as assistant military secretary to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gibraltar (July 8).

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Capt. and Brevet Major E. de L. Hayes to be major, vice W. A Dykes, retired; Supernumerary Capt. M. C. L. Caulfeild-Stoker to be captain, vice Brevet Major E. de L. Hayes (June 24).

The Worcestershire Regt,—Major G. J. Farmar, from the Lancashire Fusiliers to be major,vice Brevet Lieut-Col. G. W. Lewis, promoted, with precedence next below C. L. Nicholson, and to retain his appointment as General Staff officer, third grade, at Headquarters (July 1.)

The East Lancashire Regt.—Major F. B. Morley, from the Northumberland Fusiliers, to be major, supernumerary to establishment, with precedence next below H. J. Martin (July 8).

The East Surrey Regt.—Second Lieut. J. F. Drake to be lieutenant, vice H. H. Fuller, resigned (June 17;) Lieutenant H. St. G. Schomberg, from 3rd-batt., to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. H. H. Fuller. resigned (July 8).

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.—Major H. D. Tuson, from the Manchester Regt., to be major, supernumerary to establishment, with precedence next below T. L. Trethewy,' and to retain his appointmet as adjutant and quartermaster-general, Defence Council, Dominion of New Zealand (July 8).

The Royal Sussex Regt.—Major J. A. C. Somerville, from the Northumberland Fusiliers, to be major, supernumerary to establishment, with precedence next below M E Cookson (July 8).

The South Staffordshire Regt.—Second Lieut C. H. Manger to be lieutenant, vice E. M. Skenner, seconded (May 6.)

The Welsh Regt.—Major T. O. Marden, from the Northumberland Fusiliers, to be major, supernumerary to establishment, with precedence next below C. B. Morland, and to retain his appointment as General Staff officer, second grade, at Headquarters (July 8.)

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Major W. D. Sanderson, from the Royal Warwickshire Regt., to be major, supernumerary to establishment, with precedence next below W. R. Lloyd (July 8.)

The Highland Light Inf.—Major MacG. Greer, from the Royal Warwickshire Regt., to be major, supernumerary to establishment. with precedence next below C. E. Noyes, and to retain his appointment as ordnance officer, third class, Army Ordnance Dept. (July 8).

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians)—Major H B Welman, from the Manchester Regt., to be major, supernumerary to establishment, with precedence next below A Canning (July 8).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service. Miss M I Taylor to be staff nurse (provisionally) (June 20).

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned major-generals, Indian Army, to be lieutenant-generals :—L Dening, C.B., DSO, vice Sir O'M. Creagh, VC, KCB, promoted (Dec. 11); A G F Browne, CB,DSO, vice H D Hutchinson, CSI, retired (March 21); Major and Brevet Col. W N Congreve, VC, MVO, from the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), to be lieutenant-colonel, halfpay; Brevet Col. W N Congreve, VC,MVO, half-pay, to be colonel. The undermentioned officers,half-pay, retire on retired pay :—Major P E S Reeves, DSO; Capt. C J L Gilson (July 8). The undermentioned officers having been admitted to the Indian Army and to rank from the dates specified against their name are granted the rank of lieutenant from those dates, but without pay or allowances :—Lieut. H. C. F. Bell (late the King's Shropshire Light Inf.) (April 18, 1904); Second Lieut F I O Brickmaun (late the Royal Scots, Lothian Regt) (April 27, 1906); Second Lieut K F Franks (late the Royal Warwickshire Regt) (Nov 16, 1907); Second Lieut C A Shute (late the Durham Light Inf) (Nov 16, 1907); Second Lieut H W Bell (late the Connaught Rangers) (Feb 29, 1908). The undermentioned quartermasters and honorary lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of captain: A Pratt, the King's Own Royal Malta Regt of Militia; T Finn, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) (July 6).

Reserve of Officers.

Captain the Hon C B F Greville resigns his commission (July 8).

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

Surg.-Major J S Jones to be surgeon-lieutenant-colonel (Jan 17).

Admiralty, 7th July.

Captain Herbert Goodenough King Hall, C. B., D. S. O. (Commodore Second Class), has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty in place of Captain Sir George John Scott Warrender, Baronet, C V O, C B (Commodore first Class) promoted to Flag Rank. Dated 2nd July, 1908.

The undermentioned Engineer Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Engineer Commander in His Majesty's Fleet:—George Edward Allan Crichton. Ernest Lawrence Sagar, George Herbert Stainton, Herbert Brooks Moorshead, William Rattey, Frank Sharphouse Mess, Charles Frederick Dunn, William Hart and Henry Francis Bell. Dated 1st July.

Engineer Sub-Lieutenant John Sydney Machan has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 1st July, 1908.

The undermentioned Paymasters have this day been advanced to the rank of Staff Paymasters in his Majesty's Fleet :—

Henshaw Robert Russell, George Herbert Sweeting, Herbert Stanley Measham, and Francis Hamilton Gerty.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenant Joseph Edgar Blay has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 6th July, 1908.

Admiralty 8th July.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant William McClure-Lunt has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 1st January, 1908.

Admiralty, 9th July.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant George Thomas Cooke to be Lieutenant Dated 7th July.

War Office, Whitehall, 10th July.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Thomas H. Stavart, from half-pay, to command a District vice Major-General J. B. Forster. Dated 30th June.

Colonel Atherton E. Jenkins, from half-pay, to command the Rifle Depot, vice Colonel E. W. Herbert C B. Dated 1st July.

Lieutenant James H. Hope, the Highland Light Infantry, to be Aide-de-Camp to Sir T. D. Gibson-Carmichael, Bart., Governor of Victoria. Dated 19th June.

Cavalry.

16th (The Queen's) Lancers, Riding Master and Honorary Major James Laing retires on retired pay. Dated 11th July.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brevet Colonel Alfred R. M. Sankey, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, retires on retired pay. Dated 10th July.

Major and Brevet Colonel Reginald S. Curtis, D.S.O., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel H. D. Laffan, C.M.G., retired. Dated 26th May.

Captain and Brevet Major William B. Lesslie to be Major, vice Major and Brevet Colonel A. G. Hunter-Weston, D.S.O., promoted Colonel. Dated 27th June.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, The undermentioned Officers resign their Commissions. Dated 11th July :—Captain William D. Drury-Low, and Lieutenant Charles Mitchell.

Infantry.

The Norfolk Regiment, Lieutenant Richard J. Filgate is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 20th June.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Captain Hugh I. Nicholl retires on retired pay. Dated 11th July.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Second Lieutenant Basil W. Duncan resigns his Commission. Dated 11th July.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Lieutenant Percy C. Guy is seconded for service with the West African Regiment. Dated 4th June.

The Essex Regiment, Lieutenant William McD Allardice resigns his Commission. Dated 11th July.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Second Lieutenant John H S Dimmer is seconded for service with the West African Regiment. Dated 20th June.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Supernumerary Captain Lewis F Renny to be Captain, vice C N Perreau, appointed Adjutant. Dated 30th June.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own) Captain Edward P A Riddell is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 24th June.

Supernumerary Captain John E A Isaac to be Captain, vice E P A Riddell, Dated 24th June.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Captain Thomas Biggam. M B from temporary half-pay, to be Captain, with precedence next below T E Fielding, M B. Dated 26th June.

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Reverend James Benoy, M A, Chaplain to the Forces, 3rd Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces, 2nd Class. Dated 9th July.

Army Pay Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bertram E Winter, Staff paymaster, is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 1st July.

Memoranda.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Atherton E Jenkins, half-pay, to be Colonel. Dated 1st July.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Percy Schletter, C B, half-pay, retires on retired pay. Dated 11th July.

The undermentioned Lieutenants having been admitted to the Indian Army, and to rank from the dates specified against their names, are granted the rank of Lieutenant from those dates, but without pay or allowances :—Noel C. K. Money (late Royal Garrison Artillery). Dated 21st March, 1904.

William G. Harington (late Royal Field Artillery) Dated 21st March, 1907.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Frederisk E. Bissell, M.D., to be Surgeon-Captain. Dated 30th June.

Nursery Teabread

Adelaide Cakes, Queen Cakes, Milk Scones, Jam Sandwich, London Buns, are only a few of the good things suited for children that can be made better in the BROWN & POLSON way, with their "Paisley Flour." Recipes for these are in every tin.

'Paisley Flour'
(TRADE MARK)

is a raising powder to be used one part with about eight parts ordinary flour.

TRY IT NOW. THE CHILDREN WILL BE GLAD.

WHEN IT HAPPENS AGAIN.

A thing may occur once, and we do not notice it; or twice or thrice; but when it happens again, and physicians and neighbours tell us of it, then we cannot overlook it any longer. It is good fortune for us to hear such encouraging news as the following from one of our doctors :—

Dr. S. B. Kulkarni, I. R. C. P., Dispensary, Sitaram Building, New Nagpada St., says :—I have prescribed Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and find them to act admirably as a diuretic, relieve backache, burning sensation of urine. In short, they are very useful in all such complaints.

If you would be well you must keep the kidneys well. These Pills are for this purpose. Symptoms of kidney trouble are backache, swelling of the lower limbs, neuralgia, rheumatism, dizziness, sleeplessness and irregular action of the heart, caused by urinary impurities in the blood, which the kidneys fail to remove.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Re. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

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Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch
You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.
Reality wholesome Confectionery
Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
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40, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
BOMBAY

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JULY 23.] [BOMBAY, JULY 24.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pice.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86 7/8	1/8	
3 do. Rentes ...	95 3/4		unchgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	93 3/4		1
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	93		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 3/16		1/8
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 3/16		1/8
Do. in New York ...	52 1/2		3/8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·12		
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·39 1/2	1/2	
Do. do. do. New York.	4·86 3/4		1/4
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
Do. Short London Bills.	1 3/8		unchgd
Do. 3 months' sight			
Do. Indian Bank Bills.	2 3/8		unchgd
Do. 6 months' sight			
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	1 7/8		unchgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4		unchgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23-32d. unchgd.
Bills on Madras ...Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.
Bar Gold per oz. 77/10 1/2 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver:—Firm.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£37,800,060	unchgd £ .....
Public Deposits	...£ 6,500,000	Inc. £1,200,000
Other Deposits	...£46,900,000	Dec. £1,000,000
Government Securities	£15,200,000	unchgd £ .....
Other Securities	...£29,300,000	Inc. £ 2,00,000
Notes and Gold	...£36,800,000	unchgd £ .....

The Bank's Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet and easier.
Futures	...Quiet.
East Indian ...	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Quiet.
Total Sales	...5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	200
Imports	...1,000
Mid-Americans ...	...6·04—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 11/16 uncgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
5·32	5·32	5·16	5·09	5·04
—04	—04	—02	+03	—03
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	
5·01	4·99	5·00	5·01	
—03	+04	+04	+04	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,000	
Do. do. last year ...	600	
Exports to Great Britain	2,000	
Do. to Continent	.....	

Spot Cotton—10·60—10

Futures—Month of Oct.	9·35—03	Decline owing to bear pressure and liquidation and to Southern selling of futures in the local market.
Do do. Nov.	9·17—05	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 5/8—1/8	
Futures—Month of Oct.	9·27—10
Do. do. Dec.	9·16—10

Closing Tone of Spot, Easy.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED :—
Yellow Gujarat per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 57½ July-Aug.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawapore 51 Aug.-Sept.—Antwerp—Value —Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6½ unchanged.
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13/6.
Months of Shipment—August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 3 11½ Sellers.

SKIN SALES.

Sheep Skin Sale closed to-day steady.
Madras Medium 1d. higher.
„ Common 1-2d. „
Bombay Medium 1-2 to 1d. lower.
Bombay, Common 1-2 to 1d. lower.
Total sold 9,13,000.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	London ...	Yokohama Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,53,600	London ...	National Bank
1 Parcel Rupees	240	Trieste	
1 Bundle Gold Coins	675	Linga	Comptoir National
Rupees	2,800		
1 Bundle Rupees	600	Gwadhar ...	M. A. Fakiri
1 Bundle Rupees	500	Dubai	M. Mackenzie & Co
11 Packages Sov.	1,155	Dubai	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins	3,501		
Rupees	20,500		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [24TH JULY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 28th May
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. „ 16th July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. „ 23rd „
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „
Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent. per annum.
Exchange :—
There has been very little doing in this market. The quotations are unchanged at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T., 1s. 3 7-8d. on demand and 1s. 4d. for 3 months' Credits. A few ready bills have been placed at the current rate and there has been a small enquiry for Bank bills for the mail. Far Eastern rates are quiet.
We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	... 1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	... 1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	107 3/4
Do 3 months' sight, Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	134
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	179 1/4

Government Paper :—
All day this market has been closed. In the morning brokers quoted rates as nominal at 95 9-16 for cash and the settlement, but the dealers did not appear in the market and no business has been done. Calcutta rates are advised as 95 3-4 ready and 95 5-8 for delivery forward in a month.
We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	95·9
1st Settlement	„	95·9
2nd Settlement	„	95·7

Bullion :—
Bar silver in London is down 1/8 to 24 3-16 for cash and for delivery forward in two months and New York is down ⅜ at 52½. Locally the Bazaar has been closed and quotations for ready and forward bars are nominal. Bar gold is steady.
We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	9,16,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	20,90,000
Sundries	.....	2,31,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	2,47,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	61,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	12,14,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	5,86,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	94,000	.....
Bullion	57,000	.....
Balance with other Banks...	.....	2,000
Sundries	.....	38,000
Cash	6,46,000	.....

Council Bills :—
There were again no tenders this week for the 10 lakhs offered by the Secretary of State. During the week ending on Tuesday last the total amount sold was 1·40 lakhs. For next week, 10 lakhs is again offered. A small lot of extras is advised this morning.
The mail of the 10th July brings £40,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	30,000
Bombay	„	nil.
Madras	„	nil.
Total...	Rs.	30,000

The mail of the 17th July brings £40,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Bombay, and £80,000 silver for Calcutta, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	1,00,000
Bombay	„	nil.
Madras	„	50,000
Total...	Rs.	1,50,000

The mail of the 24th July brings £130,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay and following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	nil.
Bombay	„	nil.
Madras	„	10,000
Total...	Rs.	10,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1907	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	490	172,704	356,419
Central India ...	508	59,783	133,902
Barsee and Nugger ...	462	116,464	248,768
Berars...	195	315,220	467,716
Central Provinces ...	319	242,143	309,965
Total Comras...	1,974	908,314	1,515,664
Dholleras	1,837	182,220	333,731
Broach	148	207,531	278,828
Compta and Dharwar.	7,535	186,995	174,628
Westerns	1,001	19,002	14,137
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	1,684	327,003	508,034
Bengals, Rajputana...	662	38,547	114,409
Sind	611	43,872	14,442
Persian	41	1,904	2,687
American	379	46,082	19,384
Egyptian	139	6,773	1,252
Other Sorts	nil	906	1,353
Totals...	16,042	1,972,150	2,978,584

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1907-08.	Bales 1906-07.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week ...	16,042	28,658	—12,616
Receipts from 1st Oct to 23rd July	1,972,150	2,978,584	—1,006,434
Shipments for the week—			
Europe	10,959	14,023	—3,074
China			
Japan	44,702	17,080	+27,622
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	55,661	31,113	+24,548
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 23rd July.			
Europe	594,649	1,102,205	—507,556
China	37,584	40,180	—2,596
Japan	367,976	587,330	—219,354
Coast Ports ...	34,554	59,978	—25,374
Total ...	1,034,663	1,789,493	—754,830
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	2,330	9,659	—7,329
China			
Japan	2,141	nil	+2,141
Coast Ports... ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 30th June 1908.—12,190 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1907 to 23rd May 1908.—25,119 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Stock on 1st October 1907.	378,000	bales
Total Receipts, 1st October 1907 to 23rd July 08.	1,972,150	„
	2,350,150	„
Total Exports from 1st October 1907 to 23rd July 1908	1,034,663	„
	1,315,487	„
Afloat	4,471	„
	1,311,016	„
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	923,500	„
Stock in all hands on 24th July 1908...	387,516	„

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
During the early part of the past week the Home markets were easier, and prices gradually gave way, but later on an effort on the part of "bull" operators caused a spurt of 23 points in futures in New York and New Orleans, and 9 to 10 points in Liverpool. Yesterday the American markets were a point or so lower, and again to-day are easier, so that on balancing for the week the changes in rates are slight.
We do not see sufficient cause for a rise at the moment, and consider the late advance due entirely to manipulation. Good rain has fallen in America, where, last week, drought was feared and crop accounts are again satisfactory. While this continues nothing but a revival in Trade or a big speculative movement can cause a permanent advance.
The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams, received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	6·17	6·04	—13
Futures, July-August ...	5·53	5·32	—01
Do. Dec-Jan. ...	4·99	5·01	+02
NEW YORK—			
Spot ...	10·20	10·60	—20
Futures, Oct. ...	9·29	9·35	+06
Do. Dec. ...	9·12	9·17	+05
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot ...	10 7/8	10 5/8	—1/8
Futures, Oct. ...	9·28	9·27	—01
Do. Dec. ...	9·17	9·16	—01

Our market has been easier during the interval and owing to export houses having been sellers of New Crop Broach, Oomras and Bengals, prices for these descriptions have given way Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy. A small business has been done at declining rates. Here and there there has been a little enquiry by Japan shippers for fine M. G. Bengals for early November delivery, and business was done at Rs. 194, mill terms, for 10th November. In contracts for near delivery there is nothing doing and prices are nominal.
Ready cotton has moved slowly. Japan buyers have almost retired from the market, and exporters to Europe can do nothing. Local mills are practically the only buyers, and they are confining their attentions to lots which are offering cheap.
Receipts for the week have been fairly good for the time of year. Up to date the total falling off as compared with last year is 1,006,000 bales.
Crop accounts continue satisfactory. There has been a break in the Berars and Khandeish, as also in the Central Provinces, and the plants are reported as healthy and flourishing. In the Broach districts a break would now be beneficial. From Bengal and the Punjab, and from the United Provinces and Rajputana, reports are favourable.
Our quotations as under are more or less nominal as the bazaar is closed.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
OLD CROP.		
Fine M. G. Broach ...	234	July
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	217	„
Fine M. G Damangaum-Pulgaon.	209	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	202	„
Fine M. G. Amrsoti ...	202	„
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	196	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	190	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	196	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	190	„
Good Westerns ...	197	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	229	„
NEW CROP.		
Fine M. G. Broach ...	245	March/09
Good M. G. Broach ...	238 1/2	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	217	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon ...	209	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	202	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	202	„
Fine M. G. Muttia... ...	196	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	196	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	196	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	188	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	178	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	... Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 5,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	... 2,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5·59	5·28	5·13	5·06	5·01
—03	—04	—03	—03	—03
D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.	
4·98	4·97	4·98	4·98	
—03	—02	—02	—02	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week:—

Wheat	49,176	cwts.
Linseed	12,944	„
Rapeseed	11,676	„
Gingellyseed	5,816	„
Poppyseed	9,584	„
Groundnuts	1,489	„
Castorseed	17,978	„
Rice	13,090	„
Myrabollams	10,035	„
Cottonseed	2,1855	„
Mowraseed	15,253	„
Gram	11,282	„
Joowar	46	„
Maize	82	„

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The Market has ruled quiet but steady during the past week with only a small business passing. At the close rates are nominal as there is nothing doing owing to the bazaar being closed.
We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	3 7 0	B. T.
September	„	3 14 0	R. T.
New Crop, Mar-April	„	3 4 6	„

Rapeseed :—
This market has also been quiet but steady with little doing. All seeds quotations are nominal as the bazaar is closed.
We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9 0 0	B. T.
„ Brown Delhi ... „		9 1 0	
„ Yellow Guzerat ... „		10 2 0	
„ „ Cawnpore... „		10 0 0	
New Brown Delhi, Apl-May „		8 6 0	R. T.

Poppyseed :—
The market has been easier with only a small business passing.
We quote :—

Ready...	Rs.	10 9 0	T. T.

Castorseed :—
Has been quiet but steady at Rs. 31-4-0.
Cottonseed :—
The market has been steady with business doing at Rs. 27-0-0.
Mowraseed :—
Early in the week there was a good demand, and rates firmed up, business having been done up to Rs. 6-0-0.
We quote now nominally Rs. 5-15-0 B.T.
Wheat :—
The market has been quiet with little change in rates. Nominal rates are as under :—

White Delhi, Aug-Sept. ...	Rs.	6 4 0	R.T.
New „ April-May ...	„	5 6 0	„

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The market is quiet and we have no change to report this week.
PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market continued dull with little doing.
TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—Some business has been done in this market during the week and further business is looked for later on. At present the bazaar is closed.
TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is dull with only a small business doing.
DHOOTIES.—The Home market is a little easier and consequently a small business has been done. At present the bazaar is closed.

METALS.

COPPER.—The Home market has kept steady during the week, but the movement of last week has again slackened, and rupee prices are 3 to 4 annas lower. If the demand increases, there will be some reaction again.
YELLOW METAL.—The same remarks are applicable to this metal.

COALS.

Although the Market remains quiet, yet there is a slight enquiry on the part of consumers for forward delivery of Bengal but sellers do not care to operate at prices offered. A cargo of Australian ready changed hands at Rs. 15 per ton.

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Cardiff	21	8	0	per ton.
Davison's West Hartley	20	8	0	„
Yorkshire	20	0	0	„
Scotch	19	0	0	„
Desherghur	15	8	0	„
Lawrie's Desherghur ...	15	0	0	„
Seebpore	15	0	0	„
Hielger's Anthracite ...	14	8	0	„
Hielger's Standard ...	14	4	0	„
Shaw's Anthracite ...	13	8	0	„
Shaw's Standard ...	13	8	0	„

PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the Market for the undermentioned brands are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	14	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	8	0
Ship Brand, Bulk Loose, per unit ...	3	4	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit	3	6	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	0	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0

SHARES.

The market is unchanged and fluctuations very small as well as the transactions reported were limited, because the market was closed for the last two days of the week. Bank of Bombay shares have gradually advanced to Rs. 1,385, Bank of Bengal to Rs. 1,470. Indian Specie Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 54 and Bank of India's at Rs. 63 3-4. In Miscellanous Companies, Alcock Ashdown are unchanged at Rs. 310. Badham Pile's are steady at Rs. 127. Bombay Burmah's have advanced to Rs. 10,100 and quarter shares to Rs. 2,550. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld., ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 148 and 6 per cent. preference shares to Rs. 159. The Bombay Flour mills share have dropped to Rs. 910. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, ordinary shares have gradually improved to Rs. 336 1-4 and preference shares of the same company are quiet at Rs. 275. The Central India Mining Company shares are quiet at Rs. 350. Kemp's are steady at Rs. 215. Marcks' are in demand at Rs. 137. Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, Limited, shares after touching Rs. 495, have declined to Rs. 490. Shivrajpur Syndicate shares are weak at Rs. 37. The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, preference shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 5 discount per share and lots of ordinary and deferred shares (10 ordinary and one defd. shares making one lot) are weak at Rs. 11 1-2 to 12 discount per share. Transactions in Treacher and Company shares are reported at 585. In Mill Companies Alliance Cotton are quiet at Rs. 165. Century's are unchahged at Rs. 375, Central India's have improved to Rs. 1,725, Colaba Land and Mill shares are steady at Rs. 1,080. Currimbhai are unchanged at Rs. 965 and Crescent's at Rs. 98 3-4. Coorla's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 750. David's have ruled at and about Rs. 358 3-4. Jamshed's are quiet at Rs. 162 1-2; Kohinoor's are unchanged at Rs. 735. Laxmi Cotton have improved to Rs. 1,380. Manockji Petit, after touching Rs. 3,150 have closed Rs. 3,145. New Great Eastern shares have changed hands at Rs. 182 1-2 and Phœnix at Rs. 100. New City of Bombay Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 675. Morarji's are quiet at Rs. 2,925. Standard's at Rs. 1,130. Swadeshi's at Rs. 1,305. Textile's at Rs. 1,175. Press shares are steady. Mofussil's at Rs. 640 ; Indian Cotton at Rs. 130 ; Manmar at Rs. 292 1-2 ; New Berar's at Rs. 495 to 500. Sind and Punjab have been put through at Rs. 4,400. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 572 1-2. Tapti Valley's at Rs. 420 ; Ahmedabad Dholka's have improved to Rs. 104 and Amritsar Patti's are quiet at Rs. 117. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust (due 1967)...	99-14-0
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust (due 1967)	99-8-0
4 per cent. Municipal (due 1946).....	99-8-0
5 per cent. „ (due 1925).....	113-0-0
5 per cent. „ (due 1933).....	115-0-0

Latest quotations received on 24th July from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchinsons	90
Eries	23½
Unions	159⅞
Southern Pref. (American)	51
Canadian Pacific Railway	173½
Grand Trunk 1st Pref	101
Buenos Great Southern Ordy	122½
Burma Railway	105
Nizam's State Railway.....	110⅛
South Indian Railway (1910).....	101½
Southern Punjab Railway	133
Brighton A (Berthas)	78½
Great Northern Defd. (York A)	42¼
Great Western (Ord.)	118
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.) ...	205½
Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (fully paid) ...	3⅛
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.)	9⅜
Barnagore Jute Factory	3¼
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference)	10½
British Electric Traction Preference.....	4½
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary)	4⅞
Calcutta Electric Supply	5⅛
Calcutta Trams.....	5½
Shell Transport (Ordy.)	£3 3s. xd.
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series ...	89½
Chartered of S. Africa	1s. 4½d.
Consolidated Goldfields	3⅜
East Rands.....	4
Rand Mines	6⅛
Tanganyikas	3⅜
Mysore Gold	4½
Champion Reefs.....	5s. 9d.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing).....	3s.
Goldfields of Dharwar.....	5s.
Hutti (Nizam's)	1½
Hyderabad (Deccan).....	2⅜
Nundydrooz	25s.
Anaconda Copper.....	9½
Rio Tinto (Ordy.)	66½
Johannesourg Consolidated.....	19s. 6d.
Ivanhoe Gold Corporation	7½
Groya Brownhill	18s. 9d.
Witbwatersrand Deep.....	4
New Kleinfontein	2½
Great Boulder Proprietary	36s. 3d.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,385
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	63½ xd.
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,470
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1½ „	63½ 18
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	54 xd.
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 „	253
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£53
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£18⅝
	£25	£12·10	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	£25	£25	£1·15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	2,500
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawapore ...	200	200	20	240
Broach City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,500
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	110
Idian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	130
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	592½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co....	400	400	50	640
New Berar	500	500	40	495
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	495
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	4,400
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	220
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,015
Wardhwan G. & P....	150	50	12	125

THE LADIES' CORNER.

BROWN HOLLAND AND GREEN LINEN.

The combination par excellence this year will be brown holland and green linen. This alliance threatens to put everything else into the shade, where the coat and skirt is concerned, the charms of a cool holland costume fashioned very simply, with a plain tucked skirt, close-fitting round the hips, and a plain cutaway coat, the sleeves of which are made all in one with the coat, being too obvious to be disputed. The introduction of a touch of green consists in the facing of the collar, a very bright "fern green" being chosen for the purpose while a simple little striped green and white shirt is worn with the costume, to which is allied a taffetas tie to match edged with white crochet boules a green bass belt with a thick white crochet buckle completing the effect. A simple Panama hat, swathed with a green and white muslin scarf, falling after the fashion of a puggaree almost to the waist behind, and a holland parasol lined with green and supplemented with a stick of polished maple wood are two essentials to set off the ensemble to the best advantage.

THROAT WEAR.

A plain velvet band, worn round the throat in place of a necklace, is a vogue which is commending itself very warmly indeed to the girl whose jewel case is almost as bare as the traditional cupboard. As a matter of fact, even those who possess an ample store of jewellery are glad to avail themselves occasionally of a fashion which has all the piquancy of variety to commend it, and which affords a welcome contrast to the lovely gowns of the moment with their store of large mock diamonds whose brilliancy almost rivals the most impeachable examples in the diamond merchant's cave of Aladdin. With a plain white and black, or pure white gown a three inch band of white velvet encircles the throat, or in place of this. A band of emerald green, while a charming effect was gained in the latter case by introducing a huge green velvet rose into the front of the white gown, the curled petals sparkling with diamond dewdrops, as though the blossom had just been plucked from some fairy rose tree.

NEW COATS AND BUTTONS.

With the plain pleated skirts of natural coloured tussore a great fancy is being shown for little coats to accompany them, made of tussore to match, and worked in trails of coloured flowers or leaves in flax thread. Ivy leaves in various shades of green represent one of the favourite designs, the ivy tendrils outlining the coat all round, while the loose, traight sleeves are slit up the centre and joined together again with plaited green cords. These little coats are worn over simple shirts of lawn or lace, and provide very charming and effective wraps for cool summer evenings. Buttons continue to be the craze of the French couturiere, and some very curious feats of legerdemain are performed on the gowns of to-day by means of the indispensable "bouton." In the case of a short corselet skirt of Nattier blue tussore, allied to a plain coat of the same, on which the double row of mother-of-pearl buttons were set as closely as on the orthodox "pearlies" of the coster, the jupe was fashioned with a long hip yoke cut into points and seamed on to a deep kilt held firmly in its symmetrical folds by means of tapes. Down the front of the yoke ran a wide panel, studded on either side with a close row of pearl buttons to match those on the coat, a little waistcoat of oatmeal-coloured linen crossed in handkerchief points and edged with pearl buttons a size or two smaller than those on the costume completing the effect. Even the tie of blue and white striped silk had its little fringe of buttons to match.

COMMAND OF THE AIR.

Germany as the Aerial Power.

Berlin, July 10.

Germany's fleet of "air cruisers," or dirigible airships, will, it is proudly announced to-day, presently number six :—Zeppelin No. 3, regid type Count Zeppelin No. 4, rigid type, which has done a twelve-hour flight, and will we taken over by the Government, with No. 3, for £100,000, after a twenty-four hours' test. Major Gross's army airship, half rigid. Motor Airship Study Society's old airship, non-rigid.
Major von Parseval's non-rigid ship (building for the above society).
A new airship (of which the details are kept secret), which is nearly ready at the works of the Siemens-Schuckert Electric Company.
The first announcement of the last-named airship was given in the "Daily Mail" several months ago. The company has engaged a celebrated military aeronaut, Captain von Krogh, as the commander of the vessel. The Study Society's new non-rigid ship will be sold to the War Office as soon as she has completed her trial trip.
The German Army will then possess three dirigibles, each representing one of the three opposed types of construction—rigid, half-rigid, and non-rigid—with a view to arriving at a conclusion on their merits,
Herr Rudolf Martin, the author of the books, "War in the Air" and "Is a World-war Imminent?" points out how Englang is losing her insular character by the development of airships and aeroplanes.
"In a world-war," he said to me, "Germany would have to spend two hundred millions sterling in motor airships and a similar amount in aeroplanes to transport 350,000 men in half an hour during the night from Calais to Dover. Even to-day the landing of a large German army in England is a mere matter of money.

"OPPOSED TO A WAR."

"I am opposed to a war between Germany and England, but should it break out to-day it would last at least two years, for we would conclude no peace until a German Army had occupied London.
"In my judgment it would take two years for us to build motor airships enough simultaneously to throw 350,000 men into Dover, via Calais. During the same night, of course, a second transport of 350,000 men could follow. The newest Zeppelin airship can comfortably carry fifty persons from Calais to Dover. The ships which the Zeppelin works in Friedrichshaven will build during the next few months are likely to be considerably larger than Zeppelin No. 4, and will carry one hundred persons. There is no technical reason against the construction of Zeppelin airships of 1,

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD.

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BOMBAY BRANCH:—SASSOON HOUSE, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

R. G. ABBOTT, Acting Resident Secretary.

Remarkable Results from "Hair Drill."

Thousands of Readers Respond to Offer.

Another Weeks Test now Offered.

A most annoying circumstance in the daily toilet of many thousands of men and women.

There was a very notable response to our recent invitation to readers of this paper, in which they were offered one week's free test of the only approved "hair drill" extant; and we are pleased to report that a very large number of these are most enthusiastic over the results accruing. We have also been desired, on behalf of those who did not at the time avail themselves of the opportunity, to renew our offer; and we now have pleasure in announcing that arrangements are now complete for another week's free "hair drill."

Let us repeat what the "hair drill" will assuredly prove:—

A. That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.
B. That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.
C. That your hair need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.
D. That your hair need not fall out when combed or brushed.
E. That your hair need not be scurfy, greasy, or odorous.

We have received very gratifying accounts from those who participated in our previous test and the unanimous expression is that the "Harlene Hair Drill" undoubtedly improves and benefits the hair, no matter what form of hair weakness and decay it is suffering from.

Quality and quantity are both greatly in evidence even after the week's free test, and afford the most conclusive proof of the eventual excellence to be attained by a thorough course.

The proprietors of this famous and celebrated preparation, universally known as Edwards' "Harlene," therefore, invite everyone whose hair is weak, deficient, or faulty to subject their remedy to the week's test alluded to, and are confident that those who do so will be able to report a most manifest improvement.

Edwards' "Harlene" is no new, untried preparation, but is the great hair specific, of which Royal and other distinguished personages speak in terms of the highest approbation, and there is no corner of the world from which testimony to its remarkable value and efficacy has not been forthcoming.

Readers desirous of having proved to them the possibilities of hair cultivation under proper conditions are invited therefore to fill up and send in the annexed application form, a receipt of which the proprietors will forward their special free gift

A typical case where a short course of "Hair Drill" will prove beneficial.

bottle of "Harlene," their interesting booklet on hair drill and full directions for use. "Harlene" can always be obtained at Chemists and Stores the world over.

No greater mistake can be made than to resort to internal remedies which only ruin the constitution, or to use cheap, worthless remedies which will but aggravate hair decay an unhealthiness.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO. 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,

Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name .....

Address .....

If you wish to buy RELIABLE SEEDS

send for a free copy of illustrated catalogue with descriptions and instructions for cultivation, from

PESTONJEE POCHAJEE POCHA,
Importer of Seeds, Bulbs, Garden Implements, etc.,
No. 8, Napier Road,
Camp POONA.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE STRENGTHENING TONIC.
PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

Is a time-tried, digestion stimulating, blood enriching, strength restoring and energy increasing tonic for nursing mothers, convalescents, invalids, elderly people and all others whose health needs building up. Price Rs. 2-0 per bottle of 40 pills. See that you get genuine and no substitute. Of all Chemists and of Anglo-Indian Drug and Chemical Co., 155, C. Market, Bombay.

Fac-Simile of the package.

Icilma.

Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chaps or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin **Icilma Natural Water.** Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites, Nature's Specific for sore eyes.

The secret of a perfect skin is

Skin-Tone

Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 2 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.

S. ROSE & Co. have a large Stock of Pianos by First Class Makers.

NEW, Rs. 300 to Rs. 4,500.

USED, Rs. 150 to Rs. 1,000.

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SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

Despite the inclemency of the weather, the dark and threatening clouds, the usual enthusiasts turned out, making quite a respectable audience for a game which cannot be said to have been anything like a good exhibition. The competing teams were the Government Telegraph Recreation Club and Rovers, and one could not have wished for a better result than a draw, neither deserving to win a match in which combination was as lacking as was the control the majority of players had of the ball. Sufferers as have the Rovers been by the formation this year of a Commercial Gymkhana team, they having lost several of their old players, it is a difficult thing for them to make up for their want of knowledge with energy and keenness, though they try hard. Their main fault lies more in their slowness in getting away with the ball when in possession than in their lack of combination, and apparent nervousness in front of goal lost them more than one splendid chance of scoring. Their left wing is decidedly the better and they have a hard-working half line, a division in which their opponents were also strong.

Starting with two men short, the Telegraph to the end were labouring under the disadvantage of being a forward short throughout. The bulk of work in that line was done by Holman, but he met with but moderate support; the defence, however, doing so well that they had slightly the better of the game and with their full complement of players would have won. Opening the score half way through the first moiety, this was equalised in the second, and, try as each would to score a deciding goal, there was no further change. Last year's plan of sending Nicholas forward was tried again, but did no good though his substitute at back filled that place admirably.

It is no credit either to the teams or the executive that a start was not made till nearly the quarter past six. A rule should be made that, however many men are still to come, the kick-off should take place at 6 punctually. Some sort of entertainment was supplied to spectators by the exhibitions of horsemanship round the ground before the start. Presumably this sort of thing will go on till some serious accident occurs.

On starting, the Telegraph from the Band Stand end came up to attack but lost a chance afforded them by a free kick, Taylor sending to the right. Even play ensued, composed mainly of long kicks till the Telegraph were again awarded 'free,' from which Donaldson got on and Asplin scored from a strong drive.

A peculiar decision was given when Crutchley jumped to receive the ball on his chest instead of his face, a foul being awarded against him. This, however, did no harm, Farrell taking too long to shoot. The Rovers now had the better of exchanges and a good dropping shot by Livesay struck the cross-bar.

On restarting, Taylor put in a capital run for the signallers but Asplin was found off-side, from which kick a shot by Morley was fisted by Smith over his own goal. They missed a great chance from the corner kick and eventually Holman relieved with a long run only to shoot to the left. Twice now the Rovers forced a corner and got very near, Cuzen shooting over. A sharp shower fell now but soon eased off, and the Rovers began to attack till the ball going out to Morley he sent a capital shot home and equalised for them.

Holman soon after spoilt a chance by fouling and the Rovers coming up again forced two corners, Livesay and Poyntz shooting wide. The ball being driven hard on to Devaz's elbow, spectators were somewhat surprised to see a free kick given, but fortunately this did no harm, the ball being sent the other end, a mis-kick by Withers nearly resulting in a goal against his side. Just on time Poyntz lost a great chance for his side, and the whistle following, the game ended in a draw as under:—

Rovers..... 1 Goal.
Government Telegraph..... 1 Goal.

ROVERS.	GOVT. TELEGRAPHS.
Goal—Robinson.	Goal—Smith.
Backs—Withers, Cuzen.	Backs—Edwards, Nicholas.
Half-backs—Benson, Livesay, Patty.	Half-backs—Devaz, Crutchley, Taylor.
Forwards—Morley, Roberts, Farrell, Poyntz, Welsh.	Forwards—Holman, Redford, Asplin, Donaldson.

Referee:—M Ley.

LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	GOALS F.	GOALS A.	P.
Roya Scots "B"	10	10	0	0	24	2	20
Royal Scots "A"	7	5	1	1	15	5	11
Royal G. Artillery	8	5	3	0	17	7	10
Y. M. C. A.	8	3	4	1	8	12	7
Bombay Gymkhana	8	2	4	2	7	10	6
Commercial Gymkhana	8	3	5	0	6	14	6
Govt. Telegraphs	9	1	5	3	7	18	5
Rovers F. C.	8	0	7	1	4	20	1

HOCKEY.

Madras Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 24.

Yesterday, in the Madras Hockey Tournament, the Madras Cricket Club beat the 11th Brigade, R. F. A., by 2 goals to nil, after an uninteresting game.

CRICKET.

The following will play for the Bombay Gymkhana in the match, Army vs. "A" XI. to-day, at 2-30 p.m.:—Messrs. G. C. Phillips, R. W. Marris, J. S. Milne, E. E. Coombs, B. C. Reade, H. G. Wheeler, B. G. Gillett, C. W. Beadel, C. V. Lermit, F. P. West, and Commander D. F. Vines.

DEPRESSION IN EXCHANGE.

Prospect of Adjusting Balances.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 24.

The Government of India have now sold altogether some six millions of sterling bills. Continuous heavy imports of silver and other metals are being paid for, and this has depressed Exchange; but improved prospects of the crops due to a good monsoon and big sterling loans for Railways should, the "Pioneer" thinks, soon send round the demand for money in the opposite direction.

One point has been made clear, and that is, that India, despite the famine, is evidently well enough off to be able to buy silver in enormous quantities when it is cheap.

MONSOON RACE MEETING.

Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 24.

There were several sharp showers this afternoon, which caused a few upsets amongst the favourites, owing to course being heavy; but, despite the weather, there was a large attendance and plenty of spirit shown, although fields did not come up to expectations. Betting was very brisk.

Belldhu recovered his lost laurels by winning a great race, with top weight and heavy going.

King Cobweb and William Rufus, who were also backed heavily owing to the state of going, did not show up well, and King Cobweb's supporters looked pretty sad, Kashmir, a rank outsider, owned by that popular sportsman, Capt. Twist, coming home, with half a length in hand.

Major Tudor showed great form winning three races and a second, during the afternoon.

Mr. Knowles Jackson and Mr. Kenworthy both put in an appearance, but with arms in slings. Sympathy is felt for Mr. Jackson, who has been forced to retire from the pigskin for the meeting, and a good deal of sympathy is felt for Mr. Kenworthy, who has had the greatest hard luck, in being knocked out himself, during the meeting, and in losing Dandy in the hurdles yesterday, and to-day Rossie, who was also destroyed. Great things were expected of Rossie, who suddenly got sick.

Colonel Pedder and the officers of the 13th Hussars were "At Home" their band being in attendance.

OPEN HANDICAP—HURDLE RACE FOR HORSES.—Rs. 175 to winner, Rs. 50 to second and Rs. 25 to third.

Distance:—2 miles, over 8 flights.

Capt. Houston's b aus g Goldfinder, 12st...Wilson 1
Mr Meade's, b aus g, Light of Asia, 10st Mr Vanneck, 2
Col Grantham's b aus g, Matchlock, 11st 7lbs Mr Mead 3

To a good start Light of Asia led over the first fence, with Matchlock second, Goldfinder running a bad third. This order was maintained, until 2 furlongs, pace being very slow. Then Matchlock overhauled Light of Asia, with Goldfinder working up. A great race ensued home, Goldfinder just managing to win in a neck, Light of Asia a poor third, 3 lengths from Matchlock.

Time.—4mins 37 1-2secs.

Betting—6 to 4 against Goldfinder, 6 to 4 on Matchlock, and 4 to 1 against Light of Asia.

THE CORINTHIAN WELTER HANDICAP—Rs. 250 to winner, Rs. 30 to second and Rs. 20 to third.

For 'bona fide' passed chargers, regularly ridden on parade.

Distance—5 furlongs.

Major Tudor's b aus g White Knight, 11st 7lbs.....Owner 1
Mr Rees' c e m Badnews, 10st 10lbs.....Owner 2
Major Blenkinsop's br ch m Comely, 9st 11lbs .....Owner 3

Badnews jumped off with the lead, Comely in close attendance, with White Knight, a handy third. At 2 furlongs the latter displaced Comely and White Knight and Badnews then raced together, till the distance, when White Knight came away, winning by half a length, six lengths dividing second and third.

Time—one minute 11 1-5secs.

Betting—5 to 1 on White Knight, and 6 to 1 the others.

THE NOVICES' PLATE—Rs. 250 to winner, Rs. 30 to second, and Rs. 20 to third. For Maiden Ponies.

Distance—5 furlongs.

Major Tudor's c aus g Corbette, 10st 5lbs...Owner 1
Capt Houston's c h aus m Carmenita 11st...Forster 2
Capt Forster's b aus m Zourada II, 10st 11lbs Thomas 3

Also ran—Adeiu 9st 5lbs.

Carmenita took up the running, with Corbette, half a length behind, Zourada lying third till the distance, when Corbette showed in front, romping home with 3 lengths to spare, 4 lengths dividing second and third.

Time—1 min. 15 secs.

Betting—6 to 4 on Carmenita, 6 to 1 Zourada II, 2 to 1 Corbette, and 10 to 1 Adieu.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL—Rs. 400 to winner, Rs. 100 to second and Rs. 25 to third.

Handicap for Arab Ponies—

Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Capt Twist's c a g Kashmir, 8st 10lbs..... Forster 1
Capt Hodgkinson's g a h Kazban, 8st 10lbs Brown 2
Capt. Hodgkinson's b a h King Cobweb..... 3

Also ran—William Rufus 11st 4lbs, Playboy 9st 4lbs.

Playboy showed out in front, but Kashmir, taking up the running, soon worked through in front, with Kazban second, and Playboy third. At the half mile, William Rufus ran into the third place, and this order was kept throughout, the favourite King Cobweb not being dangerous at any part of the race and just securing a third place. Kashmir finishing with half a length in hand, one and a half lengths between second and third.

Time—2 min. 17 secs.

Betting—4 to 6 on King Cobweb, evens Kashmir, 2 to 1 Williams Rufus, 4 to 1 Playboy, and 10 to 1 Kazban.

THE NIZAM'S PURSE—Rs. 600 to winner, Rs. 100 to second and Rs. 50 to third.

HANDICAP FOR HORSES—

Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr. Hughes' br aus g Belldhu 11st..... Thomas 1
Major Tudor's b aus s White Knight 9st. 7st. Owner 2
Mr. Knowles Jackson's b e h M P 9st 12lbs..Foster 3

Also ran:—Glenfield 8st. 7lbs.

Glenfield broke away with ten lengths lead, others following in a bunch. At the turn, Glenfield died away and Belldhu then appeared in front with White Knight at his girth, M. P., the favourite, being out of danger. A splendid race ensued home between this pair, Belldhu being well ridden by Thomas passing the post by half a length, one and a half lengths between second and third.

Time—2 minutes 8 4-5 seconds.

Betting—evens M P., 2 to 1 Belldhu and White Knight, and 6 to 1 Glenfield.

THE ARABIAN PLATE—Rs. 150 to winner, Rs. 30 to second and Rs 20 to third.

For maiden Arab ponies—

Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Faber's b a p Pinkie, 11st.....Major Tudor 1
Mr Stapledon's b a h Little Tim, 9st 4lbs Capt Ritchie 2
1st Hyderabad Lancers' g a g Dynamite, 10st 11lbs ..... Mr. Stubbs 3

Also ran—Rubberneck 10st. 5lbs.

Pinkie had the race won at the fall of the flag and cantered home, an easy winner by 5 lengths; the others being sheets behind, three and a half lengths was adjudged between second and third.

Time—One minute 19 seconds.

Betting—6 to 4 on Pinkie, evens Little Tim, 3 to 1 Dynamite, and 4 to 1 Rubberneck.

An extra day has been announced for Monday next.

R. W. I. GOLF CLUB, NASIK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, JULY 24.

Weather cloudy, but not raining. Course in good order, greens open.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THE AGA KHAN ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

In the High Court yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant. Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant, Bibi Saheb. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants, Kadijah Bibi and Shahzadi Begum. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant, Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rastomji Kola and Co., appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants. Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

The proceedings commenced by Mr. Bahadurji cross-examining the witness, Bhimjibhoy Rahim. Witness said he was Kamaria in Thana three years before he came to Bombay. He did not know if any of the members of the Aga Khan's family were Ashnasharis. He did not enquire if Janghi Shah was an Ashnashari. Witness said that Gnans were the only religious book they would accept and Khojas never put the Koran on the head. They put only Panchtan tickets. It was contrary to their religion to put the Koran on the head. Witness said that the Aga Khan was his Hazar Imam, Dharmaguru, religious teacher and giver of salvation. He received that knowledge from the Gnans of Pir Sudderuddin and Kabiruddin.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity witness said that Khoja followers have nothing to do with the members of the family of the Aga Khan. He knew Gnans very well and he has got manuscript copies of the same in his house.

The next witness examined by Mr. Inverarity was Mithabhai Premji, who said that he generally attended the Jamatkhana and was a follower of the Aga Khan. It is absolutely untrue that he was ever an Ashnashari. He knew the Doowa recited at the Jamatkhana. It is not true that Hazar Imam had invented a Gujerati Doowa. He knew Talsufra since he was ten years old. He knew the Gnans, and they were recited since he came to the age of understanding. It is not at all true that they were introduced of late years. Witness said he was a Wednesday Panchbai. Doowa was said twice in the evening and once in the morning. He paid the Dasoon and other voluntary offerings to the Aga Khan, who is his Hazar Imam. These payments were for the benefit of Hazar Imam alone. With the exception of Pir witness said he would make no payment to any member of the family. It was not true that followers kiss the ground in front of lady members of the family and give them offerings. Witness said he can put many entries of payment made to Hazar Imam. It was not true that followers of the Aga Khan put the Koran on their head. They put Panchtan tickets on the 19th, 21st and 23rd nights of Ramzan. Witness said he had attended funerals and heard the prayers said over the graves, but he never heard a prayer containing the names of 12 Imams repeated over the graves of the Aga Khan followers. The prayer recited over the graves of followers was called Mayatni Doowa.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

A ROBBER ARMED WITH A REVOLVER.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal preferred by Lalloo Tribhowan, who was in June last convicted by Mr. G. D. Madgavkar, Sessions Judge of Broach, of a most daring robbery and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The accused was charged with committing robbery to the extent of Rs. 50 at Rahyad from Kanji Bapu of that village on the 16th April last. The case for the Crown was that, on that date, Jaimal Jiji and Shiva Mowji of Rahyad were leaving that village for another, it being full moon. Just outside Rahyad, they saw four or five men who shouted—"Who are you?" On of them, the accused Lalloo, came up with a revolver and said "Go and tell Kanji Bapu of your village to give me fifty rupees, or I shall make him pay for it." The two villagers were frightened and went back to the village, their retreat being expedited by a couple of shots fired by the accused, though not at them. They went to Kanji's house, but found him sitting at a neighbour's, where they delivered the message. Both of them had seen the accused on two or three previous occasions and knew he was Lalloo of Vadadla. Just as the accused's message was delivered to Kanji, two or three shots were heard from near the school, which was 50 or 60 paces off, and where the accused had come with his revolver. The terrified Bapu sent his brother-in-law to his granary to take out Rs. 40, which were concealed there; and borrowing Rs. 10 from a neighbour, gave the money to Jaimal begging him and Shiva to pay it over to the accused as he himself was afraid to go. He was not, however, quite free from suspicion about Jaimal and Shiva, as, on their departure, he asked one Khoda to go after them and see if the money was paid. Khoda did go, and saw them pay the money near the school to the accused, who, keeping hold of his revolver told them to throw the amount into his sheet. The accused then left the way he had come. A report was subsequently made to the police. The accused had already been arrested over another case. As to the offence in the present case, the Sessions Judge held that the accused, when he fired the shots at the school, was sufficiently near Kanji to put him in fear of instant hurt at least; and he therefore held, concurring with the assessors, that he was guilty of robbery under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code. This species of offence, said the Sessions Judge, seemed to be coming into vogue in this district, and he therefore sentenced the accused to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

Their lordships dismissed the appeal.

THE HINDU LAW OF ADOPTION.

In the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chaubal have disposed of the case in which Ramchandra Krishna Joshi and others, who were original defendants, were appellants; while Gopal Dhondu Joshi, minor, by his guardian, who was his natural father named Vinaek Krishna Sahadeo, and others, who were original plaintiffs and defendants, were repondents. This was a second appeal against the decision of Mr. C.C. Dutt, Joint Judge of Thana, in appeal No. 270 of 1904. Mr. M. V. Bhat, Pleader, appeared for the appellants; Mr. P. P. Khare, Pleader, appeared for respondent No. 1.

The question raised was one of law, viz., whether the first plaintiff Gopal was the validly adopted son of the deceased, Dhondu Joshi. The validity of the adoption was impugned on the sole ground that there could be no legal marriage between the adopted boy's mother in her maiden state and the adoptive father; inasmuch as they, though belonging to different "gotras," had two, out of three "pravaras", in common. After discussing the authorities on the Hindu Law with regard to the "Viruddha Samhandha" or prohibited degrees and stating that the restricted meaning applied to incest, and quoting Minakshi's case (I. L. R., 11 Mad. 53), in which the Full Bench had approved of the meaning, Mr. Justice Batchelor proceeded to remark that if it had been the intention of Nandila Pandita to import bodily into the law of adoption all existing marriage restrictions he would presumably have done so in a single sentence, instead of elaborating two particular cases of minor consequence, and leaving the general subject as it were surreptitiously introduced under cover of a mere aside, "and so forth." For these reasons, the adoption of the first plaintiff was a good adoption; and the decree under appeal should be confirmed.

Mr. Justice Chaubal delivered a separate judgment. He said that in so far as any question was raised as to the possibility of a legal marriage in the present case between the mother of the adopted boy in her maiden state and the adoptive father, he was of opinion, at least in the present state of the record, that the admitted identity of two "Pravaras" in the Kashyapa and Shandilya Gotras, was fatal to the validity of such a marriage; if it had been necessary that a question of this importance should have been decided in this case, he would have proposed to send down an issue for a finding as to the usage in the community, after formally recording legal evidence as to custom. On this point, he considered it sufficient at present to say that the Mitakshara was quite explicit. After quoting Vijnyaneshwar is his comment on the Smriti of Yajnavalkya, and a reference to Dharmasindhu and Nirnayasindhu, and Dattaka Mimansa of Nanda Pandit, and L. R., I A., 26, pp. 1 53 and 132, Mr. Justice Chaubal said that the prohibitions for a legal marriage would be found summarised in Gopalchandra Sircar's Hindu Law, p. 65. These were the rule of exogamy, where a man could not marry a girl of the same "Gotra" or "Pravara"; the rule of "Sapinda" or consanguinity, i. e., a man could not marry a girl who was a cognate relation of the descriptions given; and the rule that a man could not marry certain damsels, though there was no consanguinous relationship between them. These were the step-mother's sister, her brother's daughter, and the daughter's daughter; also, the paternal uncle's wife's sister, the wife's sister's daughter, and the preceptor's daughter. Against the authority of I. L. R., 11 Mad., 53, which was stated to be the rule of "Viruddha Sambandha," Mr. Justice Chaubal quoted a later judgment of the same High Court, I.L.R., 20 Mad., 283, which decided that this prohibition was only hortatory, and the marriage of a Hindu with his wife's sister's daughter was valid. Nanda Pandit himself defined "Viruddha Sambandha" as, where the relation of the couple, viz., of the bride and the bridegroom, bore analogy to a fatherly or motherly degree; or, the bride stood to the bridegroom, such as, a daughter of the wife's sister, and the sister of the paternal uncle's wife. This was stated to be from the "Grihya Parishishta" of Aswalayana. Following I.L.R. 24 Bom. 473 and 20 Mad. 283, Mr. Justice Chaubal said that if the present case fell under the gloss of Nanda Pandit on the text "Putrachhaya vaham," he would hold the restrictions mentioned therein were only recommendatory: but he had already stated his reasons for holding that the gloss in question only contemplated the specific cases of "Viruddha Sambandha" mentioned, and it was not contended that the connection between the plaintiff's natural mother and the adopting father would have been of that character. For these reasons, he held the adoption of plaintiff No. 1 valid, according to Hindu Law, and concurred in confirming the decree under appeal with costs.

CULTIVATION OF TAPIOCA.

A Valuable Cheap Food.

A paper is issued by the Revenue Department dealing with the cultivation of tapioca in the Bombay Presidency. It appears that in January last Commissioner Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, asked Government to favour the experiment of dried tapioca root as cheap food. The root he said, could be boiled or made into flour with rice powder and could be delivered in Bombay at twenty to twenty-five seers per rupee. The Director of Agriculture thought the matter worth investigating, and now states:—"Indications appear to show that tapioca may prove very useful in this Presidency, if not as a regular field crop at any rate in gardens and odd corners. It has grown most successfully on the Poona and Manjri farms, and I am having it tried this year at Dohad, Dhulia and Dharwar and in the Ratnagiri District. I hope next year to be able to offer free sets for planting to the people in those localities, and to be able to tell them what results they may expect to obtain. The cultivation of this plant requires very little trouble, and it seems likely that the Bhils in Khandesh and the Panch Mahals will take kindly to it."

A note on the tapioca plant has been prepared, in which it is stated that the best soil for growing tapioca is a sandy loam which must be well drained, for the roots soon decay in water-logged ground. The soil must be rich, for tapioca is an exhausting crop. The plant thrives best in the low-land in the neighbourhood of the sea. In the Bombay Presidency it will thrive well in the 'bhats' (alluvial) lands of Surat and in the regions all along the sea coast. In the coastal tracts the rainfall is assured and the crop can be successfully grown without any irrigation.

The root contains a poisonous principle, which is however dissipated by boiling. In Travancore, where the plant is acclimatised, the well-to-do people boil the tubers three times before eating. Each time the water is thrown off to remove the poisonous properties, but the ordinary people are satisfied with two boilings, and are apparently not aware of the existence of poisonous properties. They say that they boil the root because it then becomes good for eating. The sun dried slices are boiled twice and the boiled sun-dried slices are boiled once more, and after each boiling the water is drained off. The slices are then seasoned with chilly powder and other condiments. The very poor eat the boiled root without any seasoning. The sun-dried root is also made into flour with a rice-pounder. For this purpose the ordinary mortor and pestle can be used. It can also be ground into flour with an ordinary handmill. From the flour thus obtained ordinary cakes may be made with a mixture of bajri, jowari and maize flour. The cakes made of tapioca flour alone are palatable but a little tough. This toughness, however, does not appear in cakes made of mixed flour.

Its value as food is slightly better than sweet potato dried to the same extent. It is not equal to wheat, but about equal to rice. The Collector of the Panch Mahals reports that it is purchased readily and appreciated by Bhils, and has been sold at 40lbs per rupee.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 25.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

426-07 Mansukhlal, J and H. Perin Ardeser Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co.
427-07 Mansukhlal J and H. Ardeser Dhunjibhoy Patel vs The G I P Ry Co Little and Co.
327-08 Bicknell M and R. Anandrao Bhai vs Sittaba widow and others Smetham B and Co
326-07 Bicknell M and R. Anandrao Bhai vs Luxmon Shivaji Deshmukh and another Smetham B and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

Chamber matters for disposal.

577-07 Tyabji D. and Co. Hemcore alias Maneck widow. The Advocate General of Bombay and others.
154-08 Payne and Co. Khatizabai and others vs. Tyabali Jiwaji Jehangir M. and S.
754-07 Mullarao Khanderao Moreshwar vs. Adamaba Patel Jamsetji R. D.
526-08 Chitnis M and M Haji Suleman Abdulwahed vs. Nawab Nassooralakhan and others—Little and Co.
244-08 Thakurdas and Co. Walbai widow and others vs. Heerbai widow and others, Capt. and V. B. K. and G.
530-08 Smetham B. and S. Hargowandas Mulchandas Dayabhai Tapidas and others Chitnis M. and M.
244-08 Thakurdas and Co. Walbai widow vs. Heerbai widow and others S. Capt. and V. T. and Co. B. K. and G.
513—2007—04 Mulla and M. Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper vs. Morarji Mohanji. Jehangir M. and S.
922-07 Mulji K. Ahmed Ebrahim Sapoorji Byramji Katrak Pestonji R. K. and Co.
395-08 Little and Co. Madhawrao Bhugwantrao vs. Moreshwar Harrischandra. Chitnis M. and M. M. and S.
482-07 Payne and Co. Morarji Cauji and others Lakhmidas Dhunji Shamrao M. and H.
77-06 F. P. Pavri Rakhambai vs. Adamji Shaikh Rajbhai and others.
773-03 Matubhai J. and M. Haji Sultan Ali Shustry and others vs. Liladhar Pragji Little and Co.
99-08 Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Jijibhoy Jehangir Khambatta and anothers, vs. Hormusji Nusserwanji Khanballa and others Smetham B. and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

14 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Kashinath Dewji Dhina Ardeser H D and Co.
86 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Paul Miranda Admx. of the Property of the late Antone Rodrigues Little and Co.
41 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Paul Miranda Admx. of the Property of the late Antone Rodrigues Little and Co.
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711-07 Captain and V. Nemchand Mansji vs R D Sethna and others. Bhaishanker K and G. Commercial Cause.

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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

*** The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

A NEW VOLUME OF TRAVELS.

WHEN Mr. G. W. Forrest was Director of Records in Bombay he collected together a number of documents relating to travels in the first half of last century, documents which had been buried in the archives of that Government or in old journals not easily accessible. Mr. Forrest brought them to light "to preserve them from the great and devouring jaws of oblivion." This was in July 1905 and they now see the light, three years later, under the style and title of "Selections from the Travels and Journals preserved in the Bombay Secretariat." It was suggested that the selections should be edited, but the idea was abandoned as it was felt that to alter the text would be to destroy the old flavour of these travels and their main charm; so they have been printed, letter for letter, exactly as they are in the original papers. Sir John Holdich writes concerning them: "I am glad to find that so useful a series is now put together under one case. They are all of them most valuable, although there is hardly any part of the regions dealt with that has not been recently either explored thoroughly or actually surveyed." If, observes Mr. Forrest, "the lands which these adventurous pioneers first opened have now become familiar fields of enterprise, the freshness of the tales of their exploits still remains, for they are as simple, strong and masculine as the great men who wrote them. First among the papers is an itinerary from Yezd to Herat, undertaken, it is believed, in 1826, by a French officer in the Sikh service, at the request of Count Yermal, the Russian Governor of Georgia. The translation was made by Major Neil Campbell, acting Quartermaster-General of the Army, who applied to the Bombay Government for the papers, in a letter dated Kabul 1839. Next comes an account of a journey made by Major D'Arcy Todd, from Simla to Herat in 1838. Major Todd accompanied John McNeill, the British Envoy at the Court of Persia, on the march from Herat to Teheran, the object of the mission being to dissuade the Shah from continuing the siege of Herat. The story of that long siege, as is remarked, is of perennial interest to Englishmen, because Eldred Pottinger, a single young British subaltern, was the life and soul of the defence. Two letters of Pottinger's, discovered in the Bombay archives, now printed for the first time, recall to memory the striking episode and one of those characters which give a dramatic life to the annals of our empire.

Then we have an account of an excursion in the Hadramaut by Adolphe Baron Wrede, translated by Captain J. B. Haines of the Indian Navy. Wrede was a soldier of fortune, of good Bavarian family, who is said to have resided in Egypt, and sailed from Aden, disguised as a Mahomedan in 1843 and set out for the interior under the protection of a Bedouin of the powerful tribe Akabre and visited the Bohr-el-Saffi. His accuracy was challenged, but there is no real doubt as to the authenticity of either Wrede's journey or his journal. Aden is described by Captain Haines, I. N., in 1834 as a ruined village of 600 persons, "250 are Jews, 50 Banians, and the rest Arabs." But he adds that the barren rocks in the time of Constantine were the site of an emporium celebrated for its impregnable fortifications, its extended commerce and excellent ports, in which vessels from all the then known quarters of the globe might be met with. Haines also went there in the "Palinuris" in 1838 to demand from the Sultan restitution for an outrage on the passengers and crew of a native craft under British colours wrecked in the neighbourhood of Aden. The Sultan undertook to make compensation for the plunder of the vessel and also agreed to sell the port and town to the British. But his son refused to ratify the agreement and on January 16, 1839 Aden was captured by His Majesty's steamer "Volage," 28 guns, and a cruiser of ten guns with three hundred Europeans and four hundred native troops under Major Baillie. Following this narrative is one of a journey from Mokha to Sana in 1836 by Mr. C. J. Cruttenden of the Indian Navy, who was the first to reveal to the European world the beauty and prosperity of the Yemen capital, the character of its architecture and the grandeur of its public buildings.

Last of the selections in the volume is the narrative of a journey to Shoa, by Captain W. C. Harris of the Bombay Engineers, in 1841. He had a graphic pen and his descriptions are excellent reading. "Verily," he writes on arriving at Shoa, "I do think that there is not a more inhospitable desert than we have just traversed. On one occasion only, on the banks of the Hawash did we ever have grass, wood and water at the same time; out of seventeen horses one only was in a state fit to mount; our mules were almost as bad, for, poor animals, on several occasions they were two and even three days without water. All that can be said of the country is that it is worthy of its possessors, a wild race, whose hand is against every man, who fears neither God nor man—indeed whose whole life is spent in bloodshed, murders of the most atrocious kind being of daily occurrence. Nature appears to have set her curse upon the country and its inhabitants, for it is scorched and burnt up, the greater portion having been at one time subject to volcanic action, as mineral waters are to be found scattered all about the place. The inhabitants are liars and murderers from their youth." All this in the land of his Most Christian Majesty Sahela Selassie (Bounty of the Trinity), King of Shoa, Efat and the Galla. The narrative is thrilling reading from first to last, for the writer had literary ability as well as that of the soldier and leader of men. The volume is a valuable addition to the records of travel, and we doubt not may be had from the official agents for the sale of Government publications for seven rupees.

SPREADEAGLISM IN SPORT.

THE unfortunate occurrence reported by Reuter to have taken place at the Stadium, when the American Champion crowded his English rival to such an extent that the latter retired from the field, will create a tremendous sensation in America, especially in view of the remarkable success of Britishers in so many events during the last few days. The Americans have for years been "coming on" in sport at an extraordinary pace. The way they have broken all our sporting records has been a source of much secret chagrin at Oxford and Cambridge for two or three decades past. But unless we are much mistaken the Stadium will prove to be a terrible "eye-opener" in the matter of records. We shall not be surprised if the Stadium does not show that American sporting "records" are, like most other things American, about as rotten as they could well be. It is no exaggeration to say that the way in which our own 'Varsity cracks have been put to the blush by the Americans of late years has been a source of real wonderment in Britain. The Americans know that in Britain sporting records are only accepted upon very solid confirmation; and it has been generally assumed in Britain that the triumphs in sport achieved in the New World have been equally well authenticated. It is a curious fact that the well known records in sport in England as often as not show that the amateur feats are as fine as the professional. This means that the best athletes of Oxford and Cambridge are not less perfect in their particular fields than the paid sportsmen who have made records. How it is, then, that the Americans are able so frequently to beat our own men has never been explained. The Stadium will, we think, settle the problem. It is nearly fifty years now since little Tom Sayers, the then Champion, had to stand up for the British laurels in "the Noble Art" against John Heenan, the burly representative of America. Tom Sayers, albeit a small man by comparison with the Benicia Boy, was as good as the Yankee, and would probably have triumphed if the police had not interrupted the game. Three years later the Boy was beaten nearly to death by Tom King, and ever since then there has been the keenest rivalry between America and England in sport. Unfortunately it cannot be said that the Americans have distinguished themselves for their sense of fairness and *esprit de corps* in the many struggles that have taken place. The American jockeys, for instance, have many victories to their credit, but they have won a bad name as sportsmen; and some of their cleverest riders have been compulsorily retired from the Turf. Sir Thomas Lipton, too, could tell a story, an' he would, of American ideas of sport. Only in April last a disgraceful exhibition of unfairness was witnessed in Chicago, when Hackensmidt, the world's champion wrestler, retired from the arena in consequence of the trickery of Gotch, the American. The Yankee had the effrontery to walk on to the stage with his body oiled, in defiance of all the rules of the game as played amongst white men. For two hours he systematically practised upon Hackensmidt a numbes of tricks, such as digging his thumb nail into the Russian's eyes, pulling his ear, scratching his face and endeavouring to sprain his big toe and break the bone. The only unfair thing he did not do was to bite. Hackensmidt repeatedly complained of these tactics, but the referee refused to interfere. Hackensmidt made a splendid fight in the face of such unaccustomed attacks, knowing that everybody in the place was prejudiced in favour of their own man; but he eventually "walked off." That was a remarkable exhibition of "sport" as it is understood in America. It is to be sincerely hoped that the contests at the Stadium will teach American sportsmen to play the game.

THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

THE present breakdown on the North-Western Railway is resulting in calling attention to matters of first principles in connection with the construction of the line. During the week ending Saturday 11th July considerable, but not extraordinary, falls of rain occurred in Sind, ranging from four inches at Karachi to 17 inches in Upper Sind and probably rather more in the hills which drain through Sind into the Indus. Since 9th July goods traffic into Karachi has been entirely suspended, and it is not yet clear when such traffic can be fully resumed, owing to breaches in the line. The breaches include two bridges, an embankment, several culverts and minor damages extending in all over a length of some seventy miles. The cessation of traffic in and out of Karachi inflicts, it goes without saying, serious inconvenience and losses upon the mercantile communities of Sind and the Punjab. That these losses are not in the present case more serious is due solely to the fact that trade, both import and export, is quiet this year, and much below the normal. For instance, the exports of wheat from Karachi in June this year were only 6,872 tons against 75,966 tons in June 1907, a normal year, it is, of course, a fact that the North-Western Railway has now become the greatest commercial line in India, but at the same time it must not be forgotten that the Railway was originally designed and constructed principally for strategic purposes. In the event of any great conflict on the North-West Frontier, it is by means of this line, and probably from the sea-base Karachi, that troops, stores, munition, transport and all the necessary paraphernalia would be despatched towards the front. A broken line and delays of three weeks or more in getting forward supplies would inflict upon the General in Command a reverse at least as serious as being rounded off with his line of communications cut by the enemy. Such a reverse would perhaps be the worse, because the rains would have inflicted damage upon his communications to an extent that mortal men could hardly find time to effect. Cart roads in Sind are almost a minus quantity; the only through means of progress, excluding the railway, are foot-paths and camel-tracks. It seems highly advisable, therefore, that a new survey of the North-Western Railway as far as it runs through Sind should be at once undertaken with a particular view to avoiding these frequent interruptions of traffic, long or short, resulting from rainfalls such as are certainly not allowed to affect railway communications in other parts of India. There can be no doubt that the present scheme of the Malir and other bridges and embankments in the district is wholly faulty. Cheaper far it would be to reconstruct once and for all, rather than annually to rebuild and relay on the old defective plans, while trade is paralysed and one day it may be, serious operations of war are jeopardised.

SIR JEHANGIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, BARONET, will hereafter be known as Sir Cowasjee Jehangir. A notification to that effect appears in another column.

MR. STEVENSON MOORE has arrived in Dacca, it is believed in connection with the Nawabganj dacoity.

THE Secretary of State has forwarded to the Government of India papers from the Ceylon Government, notifying that the latter decline to repeal the import duty on Indian tea.

A "PIONEER" special correspondent states that Mr. Buchanan's speech included a passage of considerable length, dealing with the subject of famine in the United Provinces, and dwelling upon the excellent results of Sir John Hewett's measures to meet it.

FROM the 11th to the 17th instant, 1 European, 4 East Indians, 11 Native Christians, 2,82 Hindus, and 54 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 352. The death-rate was 35·9 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 40·2. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 9, fevers 105, bowel complaints 40, and other causes 198.

DR. Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University, has consented to stand as a non-party candidate for the Lord Rectorship of Edinburgh University. The party candidates are Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Wyndham. The medical students, who number 1400, are said to have received Dr. Osler's name very favourably, this being the first time a member of the medical profession has been chosen as candidate. The election takes place on the first Saturday of November. Mr. Haldane is the present holder of the office.

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GOLF AND GOLFERS.

EMINENT MEN AS GOLFERS.

BY

DR. J. G. McPHERSON

(Author of "Golf and Golfers: past and present," etc.).

Fortunately for the popularity of the game we have some eminent men as enthusiastic golfers as ever handled a club. We will particularise a few of these who come first to our recollection.

And certainly one of our most distinguished men is the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. He is Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, and author of several subtle philosophical works. He is a very busy man; yet he enjoys golf as much as any one. He defies time and space in his enthusiasm for the game. One day, after a hard time in the House, he found time to run out to open a new golf course near London. His motor engineer was fined £5 for driving him at too fast a rate. That never troubled him: "It is all one to Hippocleides." He had Braid for a partner against one of his friends and Herd, and his mind became absorbed in the game. So pleased was he with my stirring reminiscences of golf at its best as expressed in the "Scots Observer," that he asked me to publish them in book form, agreeing to write a hearty recommendation in the preface. Of course the book sold.

Mr. Balfour is quite an enthusiast, playing golf bare-headed in all weathers. I once saw him playing at St. Andrews in an interesting foursome. At the short hole coming in, on the putting green, his partner's ball cannoned their opponents, and one of the opposing players' ball cannoned off the other ball into the hole. Mr. Balfour smiled and said, "This is curious billiards." He topped two tee-shots and said nothing, but when he foozled the third, he simply remarked, without the usual flourish of the driver by ordinary missers, "Isn't it funny?" That is a philosopher.

Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, Dr. Carnegie in millionmarking, has, in regaining much-desired health, clearly put himself under a debt to the game of golf. He once offered a million dollars for a new stomach. Thanks to golf he got it. "I feel better,' he once said, after devoting himself to the game; "better than I have for years, and I think the improvement is due to golf." Golf, certainly, is a wonderful medicine.

LORDS JUSTICE AND GOLF.

The late Lord Justice General Inglis was a very keen golfer. Nothing pleased him better than relaxation on the links of St. Andrews. A favourite caddie of his was asked by a player, just arrived in the ancient city, what sort of people were on the links at the time. "Wheel, sir," he said, "there is some that's niver awa', an' there's a wheen that aye comes whun the Lord comes." The reference was to Lord Inglis. "Them's fine players that come wi' the Lord; at any rate, fine gentlemen tae carry till."

The present Lord-Justice-Clerk is a very keen, though not brilliant golfer. Sandy Smith was once carrying to him. In approaching a hole, Lord Kingsburgh heard his opponent in the foursome asking for his short spoon: and, though a short driver, to be upsides with his opponent, he asked Sandy for the same club. Sandy was astonished; but he quietly whispered to his master: "A'm thinkin,' that if yer Lowrdshup wud tak' yer Lowrdshup's driver, yer Lowrdshup wud wun nearer the hole, if yer Lowrdshup didna' wun up till't." Lord Kingsburgh, another day, was golfing, when Sandy was coaching a stranger. The gentleman asked who the big stout golfer was that was passing. "That's Lord Kingsburgh, said Sandy. "Do you know his Lordship?" "His Lowrdshup?" remarked Sandy, raising himself up with an air of dignity, "he's a freend o' mine" Then, taking hold of his trousers, he said with gratification, "Thae's his Lowrdshup's breeks."

MILITARY GOLFERS.

The late General Sir Hope Grant, a brilliant soldier in India, felt always at home when on the links of St. Andrews. I remember him well, playing with his brother, Sir Francis Grant, the portrait painter, and Mr. John Grant, of Kilgraston. He was the best player of the three, with a fine full swing. One day when playing against the late Mr. James Balfour, father of the ex-Champion, Mr. Leslie Balfour Melville, a curious incident happened at the High Hole on St. Andrews Links. Allan Robertson happened to be at the hole, and held up the stick. Sir Hope struck off first, and went into the hole in one stroke. When all were excited, Mr. Balfour exclaimed, "Come, I have this for a half," and played. He went about a foot from the hole, easily holding in two. Never was that hole lost in two before or since.

Among the variety of incidents that have accompanied the play for the medal at St. Andrews, was one which occurred in 1860, when an extraordinary tempest raged. I remember it well. The wind from the north was howling and the rain lashing. Just as the pairs were about to start, a cry was heard that a vessel was being wrecked in the offing at the mouth of the Eden. The play for the medal was postponed. The life-boat was launched, but there was great difficulty in getting it manned. "Come on, men," was firmly heard through the violent storm. It was Admiral Maitland Dougall, of Scotscraig, by far the best scorer of his day, who hearing of the difficulty, volunteered to go, and took the stroke oar. The half-dead seamen were rescued, and the life-boat came ashore in the afternoon. The play for the medal was begun after the arrival of the lifeboat. The wind was still furious. It was to the Admiral's credit that though his arms were sore and his hands blistered, and he was stiff and wet through he gained the gold medal. Certainly there were Trojans in those days; there were heroes before Agamemnon.

GREAT SCHOLARS.

There was no keener golfer than the late Principal Tulloch, one of her late Majesty's chaplains, and Dean of the Thistle, as well as one of the Moderators of the General Assembly. In fact, he forgot all about his academic place when absorbed in a keen game. He was always very anxious to win. The skipper coached him well. "Noo, preencipal," the caddie was one day heard saying, "mind," the wund's against 's hud low, half tap yer ba,' an' for ony sake, dinna gi'e 's ony o' yer hallelujah shots. Professor Sellar, a very distinguished Oxford student, was being taught the game by a caddie at St. Andrews before going to Edinburgh. He was lamenting his want of skill, and wondering (as even distinguished golfers often do) at his want of success and his apparent inability to learn an art which to the uninitiated seems so simple. He asked his caddie for an explanation. The reply he got was "Oh, sir, ye see onybody can learn thae student laddies Latin and Greek; but gowf, ye see, sir, it needs a heid tae play gawf."

The late Professor P. J. Tait, father of the brilliant golfer, the late Lieutenant F. G. Tait (Freddie as he was familiary called), was also a very keen player. I remember his apparatus for determining the strength of a drive, and then approximately the distance of the stroke. He had also thin india-rubber bags of various shapes, filled with air for testing the slicing and pointing of a stroke. He was a great authority on the flight of a golf ball, called a "projectile" in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. In the 'sixties he used to spend his summer holidays at St. Andrews, and get up early in the morning to have a round or two at full speed. At first driving was his passion; when he came to the putting-green, he would knock off the ball to the teeing ground for the next hole. "You are not putting, Professor," a friend would say. "There's nothing in that fiddling away on the putting green," he would answer, "let us get a swipe, that's the grand game." For a considerable part of his youthful golfing days, Freddie indulged in this same luxury of free swiping and giving little heed to putting; but experience taught him to change his mind, and devote more attention to the putting-green.

One of the best golfers in the Scotch Church—by far the strongest in his day—was the Rev. Dr. Carlyle, minister of Inveresk, a great friend of John Home, the author of "Douglass, a tragedy," a soldier and scholar. On account of his powerful build he was surnamed "Jupiter." This Mighty swiper surprised Garrick, the great actor, when his guest in London, by driving a ball through the archway of Hampton Garden into the Thames once out of three strokes.

A PLAYER OF "REAL GOLF."

One of the most noted of the type of players of "real golf," who was also a distinguished man of letters, was Mr. John Blackwood, editor of the "Maga," the strongest of Scotch magazines, which for nearly a century has flourished as a monthly, unillustated, at the high price of half-a-crown. He lived at Strathtyrum near St. Andrews, during most of the summer, and he had the wonderful power of being able to throw off the arduous duties of his office by enthusiastically encountering an opponent at golf. To him, as to Mr. Suther land, golf was a "serious game." One day the latter asked his friend to make a match for the Monday, when Mr. Blackwood had reluctantly to decline, owing to press of work, on which the old gentleman exclaimed: "God bless me! are you going to waste a Monday?" By this he meant that after Sunday's rest his old sinews would be fresher on Monday than any day of the week. Describing the halving of a keen match, he would reply saying: "And we would have lost it, but, by the damned best providence, Blackwood holed his putt."

Captain Lockhart in his "Voice from the Rhine," written to Mr. Blackwood, when disappointed at not being able to join him at Strathtyrum, thus refers to him at his game:

"And first, with a cleek shot, the Editor sole
Like a thief in the night to the edge of the hole;
So that Gallant Mount Melville (when time changes not)
Clapped his hands in applause, and cried, 'Capital shot!'"

Mr. Whyte Melville, here alluded to, was the father of the famous novelist, Mr. George Whyte Melville. I remember him well, and have played in foursomes against him. His tongue never lay. It seemed as if he could talk you out of your game. I once remarked to him that he must write easily, as his sentences ran on so very smoothly.

"No, my dear sir," he replied; "I write with great labour, and I am always polishing, as did Byron, for many a day. But golf is the best clearer of the head, after all."

The distinguished essayist and preacher, Dr. A. K. H. Boyd, was chaplain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club. He visited the reading room there almost every day, discussing the matches; but he never was a player. It is said that he would practice a little on his back green, but he was afraid to venture out in public. He dubbed old Tom Morris "the great and good man."

PAST HEROES OF GOLF.

We have still alive Dr. Argyll Robertson, oculist to Queen Victoria, who in his day was a very brilliant player, and by far the best golfer in the medical profession. He frequently gained the medal at St. Andrews. "He's a wonderful player is the Doctor, Charlie Tamson would remark: "Hoo he fa's forrit on 's ba' whun he's playin' is curuss, the richt fut fanr ahins the ither. But he can doot, for a' that, it mun be just habit."

Sir Matthew White Ridley, Home Secretary in the Unionist Government, was a careful and conscientious golfer. He was for ever extolling loudly the merits of the great national game. Even duffers can receive grand moral training from the game. "The game," he once publicly said, "is a severe training in accuracy and truthfulness. It is highly recommended to ecclesiastics and war correspondents, and, more dubiously, to statesmen and diplomatists. A politician who has an ambition to enter Parliamentary or municipal life should always be compelled to take a preliminary course in golf." We should be glad to find such a distinguished member of a Cabinet thus plainly advocating golf as a trainer in manliness.

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"REGULATION THREE."

AT the present time when the Regulation 3 of 1818, under which arrest and deportation may be carried out, is being discussed, the publication of its terms will be interesting:—

A REGULATION FOR THE CONFINEMENT OF STATE PRISONERS.

PREAMBLE—

1. Whereas, reasons of State, embracing the due maintenance of the alliance formed by the British Government with foreign Power, the preservation of tranquillity in the territories of Native Princes entitled to its protection and the security of the British dominions from foreign hostility and from internal commotion, occasionally render necessary to place it under personal restraint individuals against whom there may not be sufficient ground to institute any judicial proceeding, or when such proceeding may not be adapted to the nature of the case or may for other reasons be unadvisable or improper, and whereas it is fit that in every case of the nature herein referred to, the determination to be taken should proceed immediately from the authority of the Governor-General in Council and whereas the ends of justice require that when it may be determined that any person shall be placed under personal restraint, otherwise than in persuance of some judicial proceeding, the grounds of such determination should from time to time come under revision and the person affected thereby should at all times be allowed freely to bring to the notice of the Governor-General in Council all circumstances relating either to the supposed ground of such determination or to the manner in which it may be executed; and whereas the ends of justice also require that due attention be paid to the health of every State prisoner confined under this Regulation and suitable provision be made for the support according to his rank and life and to his own wants and those of his family, and whereas the reasons above declared sometimes render it necessary that the States and lands of zemindars and talukdars and others situated within the territories dependant upon the Presidency of Fort William should be attached and placed under the temporary management of the authorities, without having recourse to any judicial proceedi and whereas it is desirable to make such legal provisions as may secure from injury the just rights and interests of individuals whose states may be also attached under the direct authority of Government:—

The Vice-President in Council has enacted the following rules which are to take effect throughout the province immediately subject to the Presidency of Fort William from the dates on which they may be promulgated.

"2. First,—

'When the reasons stated in the preamble of this Regulation may seem to the Governor-General in Council, to require that an individual should be placed under personal restraint without any immediate view to ulterior proceeding of a judicial nature, a warrant of commitment under the authority of the Governor-General in Council and under the hand of the Chief Secretary or one of the Secretaries to Government shall be issued to the officer in whose custody such person is to be placed.

"Second—the warrant of commitment shall be in the following form: 'Whereas the Governor-General in Council for good and sufficient reasons has thought fit to determine that..... .....So—So.....shall be placed under personal restraint at ..... Place....you are hereby required and commanded in pursuance of the determination, to receive the person above named into your custody and to deal with him in conformity to the orders of the Governor-General in Council and the provisions of Reg. 3 of 1818.

"By order of the Governor-General in Council.

"The warrant of commitment shall be sufficient authority for the detention of any State prisoner in any fortress, jail or other place within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William.

"Under Section 9 of the same Act, the estates and lands of the person so effected might be attached.

Regulation 3 of 1818 was extended to the Punjab by the Punjab Laws Act i.e., Act 4 of 1872.

DISPUTE IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT.

Alleged Foul by an American.

HEATED CONTROVERSY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 23.

There was a great uproar at the Stadium to-day, during the running of the 400-metres final, owing to a foul of the leading couple, Carpenter of America and Halswell of Great Britain.

The crowd believing Carpenter purposely crowded Halswell in attempting to pass him, the Americans maintaining that Carpenter was blameless, the umpires signalled stopping the race and Carpenter finished alone.

The race will probably be run again to-morrow.

LONDON, JULY 24.

As the result of the dispute regarding the 400 metres race at the Stadium yesterday, the American competitor Carpenter has been disqualified. The incident is given much prominence in this morning's papers which unanimously uphold the judge's decision.

The papers print interviews with Americans, who protest that the race was fair and declare that the American competitors will not re-run.

There is a general feeling that the dispute will be a blow to Anglo-American athletics.

THE MARATHON RACE.

LONDON, JULY 24.

In glorious weather and brilliant sunshine, there has been an immense exodus from London to-day to witness the Marathon Race, which is the culminating event of the Olympic Games.

The race is from Windsor to the Stadium, a distance of 26 miles.

Fifty-seven competitors are taking part. The road is in ideal condition.

THE QUEBEC TERCENTENARY.

Ancient Scene Revived.

ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, JULY 24.

Telegrams from Quebec state that yesterday's events in the Tercentenary celebrations included a reproduction of the landing at Champlain, and a great historical procession illustrative of the history of Canada.

The Mayor presented the Prince of Wales with an address in French, the Prince replying in French.

The French Admiral Jaureguiberry and the American Vice President also spoke, the latter dwelling on the common aims of Canada and the United States, and making an eloquent appeal for international arbitration.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mass Meetings Held.

LONDON, JULY 24.

Mass meetings of Indians have been held at Durban, Johannesburg and Capetown, to protest against the imprisonment of Indians in the Transvaal.

SITUATION IN MACEDONIA.

Garrison Muntinies.

LONDON, JULY 24.

A telegram received in Belgrade from Uskub states that the entire garrison has mutinied.

Albanians from the surrounding country are marching on Uskub presumably to join the revolt.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Kaiser honours an ex-Vizier.

The Kaiser has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle on Ferid Pasha, the ex-Vizier, in connection with the extension of the Baghdad Railway.

THE RISE IN PRICE OF MEAT.

Committee of Enquiry Appointed.

LONDON, JULY 23.

Mr. Winston Churchill announced in the House of Commons the appointment of a Committe to enquire into how far the meat supply is controlled by combinations.

PERSIAN MINISTRY.

LONDON, JULY 23.

Mushir-es-Saltaneh has formed a new Persian Cabinet with Amir Bahadur as Minister for War.

DR. PEARSE, Health Officer to the Calcutta Corporation, has framed rules for the better supervision of the milk supply. The conditions under which the dairy trade of Calcutta is carried on are primitive and unhealthy to a degree. The task of improvement will be a difficult one, says the "Englishman," but any improvement, however modest, will be welcome to commence with. There is, however, one clause that must be added to the milk supply bye-laws. Inspectors must have power to force dairy farmers to feed their milch kine in a proper and natural manner, and not with rubbish and stable litter, as is now too often the case.

THE UNREST IN TURKEY.

Osman Fezi's Inactivity.

CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES ORDAINED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 23.

The inactivity of Osman Fezi, who reached Monastir on the 15th instant, is due partly to instructions given him to try and gain over the insurgents by promises of money and promotions, and partly to signs of disloyalty among the officers of the newly arrived regiments.

The Albanians have joined the pro-constitution movement and are reported to be threatening Uskub.

The General sent to dissuade them failed and is returning.

The belief is growing that the movement will lead to a change in the system of government.

LONDON, JULY 24.

Reuter wires from Constantinople that an Imperial Irade has been issued which ordains the assembling of a Chamber of Deputies.

Orders have been issued to hold elections.

FINANCIAL MEMBERSHIP.

Sir Fleetwood-Wilson Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

The following Communique was issued to-day :—His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Sir Guy Douglas Arthur Fleetwood-Wilson, K.C.B., Kt, to be Financial Member of the Governor-General's Council in the room of Sir Edward Norman Baker. Sir Guy will arrive at Simla early in November.

[Sir Guy Douglas Arthur Fleetwood-Wilson is at present Assistant Under Secretary of State for War and Director-General of Army Finance. Among the other responsible posts held by Sir Fleetwood-Wilson was that of Financial Adviser to Lord Kitchener in 1901 in South Africa, receiving the medal for his services.]

MR. JUSTICE RAHIM.

Assumes Office.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 24.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aodur Rahim assumed charge of his office to-day and sat in the second Appellate Court with Mr. Justice Miller.

LAWLEY STUDENTS' HOME.

Site Selected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 24.

The Construction Committee of the proposed Lawley Students' Home for Mahomedan youths, for which a donation of Rs. 10,000 was announced at the Mahomedan Educational Conference in April last, have selected the site for the building, opposite the Pachaiappah's College and have applied to Government for the land. It is expected the scheme will have matured so far in the next few months as to enable the Committee to request the Governor to lay the foundation-stone in October next.

MYMENSINGH TREPASS CASE.

Appeal by Mr. Clarke, I. C. S.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

Mr. Clarke, I.C.S., Magistrate, Mymensingh, has filed an appeal in the case of trespass brought against him by a local zemindar in which Mr. Justice Fletcher recently awarded Rs. 500 as damages to plaintiff.

HEAVY RAIN AT QUETTA.

Streets Flooded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JULY 24.

There was a very heavy downpour of rain accompanied by wind and thunder this afternoon at Quetta. More damage has been done to trees, and some of the principal roads present the appearance of a river, the water-courses being overflowed from side to side. The sky is still densely clouded and there are indications of more rain.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Dearth of Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

The "Statesman" says that there appears to be a dearth of Indian Medical Service officers in Bengal.

The vacancies caused by the death of Colonel Peck, and the promotion of Colonel Harris to the Inspector-Generalship, have not yet been filled. Major King is still on the sick list and a number of officers are absent on leave.

In consequence, many civil charges have been filled from the ranks of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

CRABBE MURDER CASE.

Approver Disbelieved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

Mr. A. H. Cuming, Sessions Judge, Tippera, disbelieving the approver's statement, has acquitted Osman Ali and Gaur Hari, charged with the murder of Inspector Crabbe, in the train, on the Assam-Bengal Railway, on the 23rd June, 1907.

THE WALL CASE.

Third Day's Proceedings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 24.

Mr. Justice Richards on Thursday resumed the trial of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wall on charges of having received illegal gratification in connection with orders given to Messrs. J. Bell and Co., for tents and famine tools for the Government.

Mr. O'Connor is prosecuting and Mr. Ross Alston and Mr. Nabiullah defending.

The first witness called was Mr. P. H. Bell, managing proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Bell and Co., who was re-examined by Mr. O'Connor and gave evidence as to the orders that Beatty had brought him from Mr. Wall at Sitapur, and representations to the effect that Mrs. Wall said she would put hindrances in the way of his getting money for these orders unless she got a commission. He also confirms what Beatty said as to his paying for the buggy and other articles as commission.

In answer to his Lordship as to the order for durries from the Walls, he said he was uncertain at the time as to whether the Walls were going to pay for them.

Referring to the meeting in Lucknow of Mrs. Bell, Beatty and Mrs. Wall, witness said that of two rings which were bought there, one of them he understood was for Mrs. Wall. Mr. Wall, however, he believed, said he did not want Mrs. Wall to have the ring, and both the rings were brought back to Cawnpore. Mrs. Bell (witness's wife) then said she thought she would like to have them both. (Laughter.) A friend of his examined the rings and said they were not worth half what had been paid for them, and they were returned to the jewellers.

Mr. Ross Alston : There was to be no ten per cent. commission there, was there? (Laughter.)

Witness : There was too much 10 per cent. I am afraid.

Witness then gave evidence regarding cheques he had made out in favour of Mrs. Wall, one of which he handed to her himself at Lucknow and in favour of Beatty, for the purpose of payment to Mr. Wall. He also stated he sent in Sitapur by Beatty a cheque for Rs. 3,000 and an account showing all he had sent on commission. Witness received a letter from Mr. Wall on the 25th April saying he had made up his (witness's) account, but that he must see witness in order to adjust matters properly, and that in the meantime he had ordered for this payment. He asked witness to go and see him and not to send Beatty as he did not want to see him under any circumstances. Witness accordingly went to Sitapur and saw Mr. and Mrs. Wall on the 29th April.

Closely questioned by the Judge as to what passed then between himself and Mr. and Mrs. Wall, he said on one occasion he was certain he spoke to Mr. Wall about the commission account, and Mr. Wall said What commission account?" Witness remarked that he must certainly know that Beatty had given it to Mrs. Wall. They denied having received the commission account and Mr. Wall said to witness "Send in your account," and witness did so a few days later.

Asked what made him think Mr. Wall knew anything about the commission account, witness said the reason was that he questioned witness about some pile carpets his firm had supplied, stating that the price seemed very high, He was not quite sure whether up to that time the commission account had been mentioned, and he could not say the exact words Mr. Wall used. Witness said he asked the Walls if they received the cheque for Rs. 3,000. He did not know whether both the Walls were present. There was no attempt at concealment. They were very angry at the time about an alleged order to Beatty for tools.

Mr. O'Conner : Can you say that Mr. Wall in any way refuted his wife's action?—I can't be quite sure, but the end was he was vexed about Beatty over these orders, which were supposed to have been given to me.

Can you tell us anything that elapsed with reference to the commission account on any of the articles?—No; the only thing he said was that I must send in a statement showing the account that had been supplied.

With regard to the cheque for Rs. 3,000, what did you say it was for? Did any question arise as to why it should have been sent to him?—I simply asked if they had received the cheque for the amount, and they said they had.

Witness said he wrote out the commission account and sent it to Sitapur a few days afterwards, but he got neither refutation nor any acknowledgment of it. The motor-bicycle was not returned to witness, and Mr. Wall raised no question as to who was to pay for it. Witness admitted receiving the following letter from Mr. Wall, dated the 7th April, a few days before Mr. Wall received the cheque for Rs. 3,000 :—

"Referring to bills received with your letter dated 21st March 1908, for tools supplied, I have the honour to request you will be good enough to quote the authority in which the following rates have been sanctioned by me :—Steel phowrahs, Rs. 1-12 each ; country phowrahs, Rs. 1-8 each ; hammers, small, 12 annas each. The records of this office show that the rates accepted are as below :—Steel phowrahs, Re. 1-8 ; country phowrahs, Rs. 1-5 each ; hammers, 8 annas each."

That shows that Mr. Wall was trying to keep down rates, does it not?—Yes.

In enhancing the rate you were really going by Beatty's verbal assurances?—Yes. Beatty made out the bills in some cases. I thought the rates were much too high. I said some of them were downright robbery. He said, "Never mind, it is a matter of business. As long as we get them sanctioned, what does it matter?"

What you called your authority for enhancing rates was, first, Beatty's assurances that Mr. Wall at Sitapur had agreed, and, secondly, the letter from Mrs. Wall, which you know of?—Yes.

Therefore it was to Beatty's own interest to put down high rates?—Naturally, of course.

Is it not a fact that Beatty was prepared to accept Rs. 31,000 down for his claim of Rs. 51,000 against Government?—Yes.

And had he got the payment for the bills with Rs. 20,000 deducted he would still have made a handsome profit, would he not, on these transactions?—Yes.

A number of questions were put to witness both by Mr. Justice Richards and by Mr. Ross Alston as to why he paid various items of commission by cheque and by notes of value of over Rs. 100 as these could be traced, and as to why he did not pay the bribes in gold or small notes, which could not be traced to their origin.

Witness eventually said it never occurred to him that it was a foolish thing to give the bribes away by cheque.

RIOTS IN BOMBAY.

SOLDIERS FIRE ON THE MOB.

Railway Station Wrecked.

SIX KILLED : THIRTY-TWO WOUNDED.

THE ominous quiet of yesterday was but the calm before the storm, and the military precautions taken in expectation of trouble after the sentence upon Tilak became well known were not misplaced. The native town is seething with anger, and no wonder, for the streets and alleys are crowded with fakirs, whose precepts are not usually conducive to peace and order. Yesterday the desired effect was produced ; the anger of the untutored mob found vent, and there are a few widows to-day in consequence. Though the bazaar was quiet yesterday there was some stone-throwing in the mill-district ; and a number of Catholic families living in isolated districts of Parel removed to the Convent, which was guarded by members of the New Gymkhana Company of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. The Convent was some years ago the objective of a violent outburst of fanaticism during a period of rioting.

The police were kept constantly on the move yesterday, and though nothing serious occurred, there was serious trouble brewing ; and the detachments of soldiers at the various police chowkis were kept on the "qui vive." Things quieted down at night, but yesterday morning trouble began at an early hour.

The disturbances opened at the Kesari Hind Mills, the hands refusing to go to work. Instead they moved on to the neighbouring Alexandra Mills, the operatives there at once joining them. By this time the crowd numbered several thousands. Superintendent Meyers and Inspector Finan, who are in charge of this district, reached the junction of Kalachowki Road and Chinchpokli Road, where they found Sub-Inspector Home. The three officers then shifted the crowd on in the direction of the Parel Road. Here they were joined by the men from the Rachel Sassoon Mills moving down the road, who commenced to stone the E. D. Sassoon Mills. Window smashing soon began, and the men of the Sassoon Mills then left their work and joined the strikers.

The position of the Police Officers was now serious, as the whole mob were menacing them and throwing stones. The officers threatened the crowd with their revolvers, but this had no effect and several ugly rushes were made. Each of the officers had been repeatedly struck by stones, and at length in self-defence Superintendent Meyers gave the order to fire.

The police had a very rough time with the proportion of a thousand to one, the mob boldly advanced on the three Europeans, showering stones upon them. The officers, finding their position untenable, began to fall back along the Chinchpokli Road followed by the strikers. As they retreated they kept the mob from coming to close quarters by repeatedly stopping and firing their revolvers, but during the whole of the retreat down the road they were under a continuous fusilade of stones. It is a marvel the officers escaped alive.

Superintendent Meyers having reported the situation over telephone, "E" Company of the Royal Scots, who were stationed at Byculla, promptly left for the scene of action in a tram-car accompanied by some police officers.

When the tram reached the Chinchpokli fire-brigade station it was greeted by a volley of flints, and the police officers accompanying the troops fired their revolvers. This and the sight of the troops descending from the tram, effectually silenced the mob and they dispersed.

Mr. Setalvad, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and the Commissioner of Police shortly after arrived. The mob was still thick at Sussex Road, and as they refused to go home, and continued their stone-throwing, the Magistrate gave the order to fire, and the troops immediately gave them a short fusillade. Upon this the crowd dispersed, leaving, it is said, some wounded men on the ground.

Elsewhere Inspectors DeBurgh and Fern were being attacked at Connaught Road and stoned ; they were also forced to use their revolvers and fall back along the road. Four sepoys were injured and both officers were struck by stones, Inspector DeBurgh sustaining a nasty cut on the head. Only the fortuitous arrival of the troops saved the officers from serious injury. By ten o'clock Chinchpokli was quiet again, the mill-hands having fled up Sussex, Ulster, Connaught and Ghorupdeo Roads. Troops finally cleared them of strikers. The trouble was evidently not ended, however, for most of the mills had ceased work and thousands of mill-hands were roaming about the streets of the city.

AN AFTERNOON AFFRAY.

During the morning several mills were working, but when the report of the disturbances reached the mill-hands at tiffin time they all refused to resume work and practically all the mills then ceased work for the day. At De Lisle Road men belonging to the group of mills managed by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company came out in large numbers, and as the authorities thought it advisable to be prepared to meet any emergency that might arise, Mr. Dracup, Magistrate, was asked to be present. The Magistrate, arrived, and the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner and other police officers also turned up. There was the Cavalry and a party of British troops. The large crowd in DeLisle Road dispersed without giving serious trouble, but things were different elsewhere.

A police sowar galloped up with the information that 2,000 mill-hands had collected near the Currey Road Station on the G. I. P. Railway and were very riotous. Superintendent Priestley, Inspector Solway, Inspector Dixon and Sub-Inspector Henry with a body of mounted and foot police proceeded to the scene. Mr. Setalvad, Magistrate, drove up to the Station and told the excited mob to desist from doing damage to the Railway Station. The mob would not listen, stones were thrown at the lamps, office windows, and the station building generally because it was rumoured that some Europeans had taken shelter in the station-master's office.

The station-master at once wired to the head constable of the railway police, who arrived by a train from Bori Bunder with a number of railway police. A party of G. I. P. Volunteer Rifles under Lieutenant Taylor also arrived on the scene and helped the police in dispersing the crowd. The mob had by this time become very excited and volleys of brickbats, stones, pieces of iron and all sorts of things were flung at the police and the Volunteers.

There was no recourse but to give the order to fire, and the police officers opened fire with their revolvers, the Volunteers quietly following. The mob just moved back a few paces, and then again sent forth a shower of stones and brickbats. The police and the Volunteers had to fire a second round and a number of rioters fell wounded.

Eventually the road was cleared, when it was found that five persons were killed and twelve were injured. The latter, most of whom are slightly hurt, were removed to hospital by the police.

DEAD.

The following six were found lying dead in the street after the soldiers and the police had fired:—

(1). Gunpat Petale, who is said to be shot at Sussex Road, but who was found lying in Arthur Road in the morning.

(2). Madhu Ragunath (55), found lying near Currey Road Railway Station.

(3) Sitaram Sosji (22), at Curry Road.

(4) Dhondu Sonu (25), at Currey Road.

(5) Billoo Paloo (25), at Currey Road.

(6) A boy of 15, name not known, who was found lying near the Currey Road Station, bleeding profusely from a bullet wound in the temple.

WOUNDED.

The following twelve wounded persons were picked up in Currey Road and removed to Hospital, in the afternoon :—

(1) Marwadi Chunilas Kasturchand, aged 20.
(2) Govind Yessu, mill-hand (18).
(3) Sonu Pandu mill-hand (15).
(4) Krishna Abaji mill-labourer (22).
(5) Vithu Krishna, mill-hand (14).
(6) Dattu Nareo, labourer (13).
(7) Babu Tanaba, mill-hand (16).
(8) Tukaram Vithoba, mill-hand (18).
(9) Kashiram Bapuram, labourer (40).
(10) Krishna Vithu, mill-hand (25).
(11) Anaji Tukaji, mill-labourer (13).
(12) Dharama Bapu, mill-hand (35).

THE INJURED.

The following is the list of wounded during the riot :—

(1) Pandu Babu (25), wound in the left thigh.
(2) Bhaw Chandu (27), superficial wound in the chest. Bullet found under skin.
(3) Bhaw (15), wound on the skull : in dangerous condition.
(4) Punaji Somi (16), wound in the back.
(5) Luxman Raoji (20), wound in the chest ; in dangerous condition.
(6) Rama Somi (21), wound in the right leg.
(7) Yessoo Bandu (12), superficial wound in the legs.
(8) Babu Krishna (30), wound in the chest ; in danger.
(9) Govind Atmaram (25), wound on the face.
(10) Mahadhu Pandu (20), wound in the thigh.
(11) Krishna Abha (20), wound in the knee.
(12) Dhondu Babaji (25), wound in the leg.
(13) Rama Balaji (28), wound in the abdomen ; bullet still within. In danger.
(14) Luxman Dewji (40), wound in the upper lip by a stone.
(15) Dhondu Balaji (25), wound in the legs.
(16) Balla Sakaram (18), wound in the leg.

Janu Babu and Waman Visram are being treated in their own room.

Gunpat Patale, who died of the bullet wound on the Sussex Road, is said to be a labourer of the Jacob Sassoon Mill, and had come to see the affair, and got mixed up in the crowd.

In the native town, several shops, including the Cloth Markets, were closed. The labourers in the Docks to a great extent struck work and a large number of them passed the day by sitting in groups.

At Colaba also the men employed in the two mills refused to work after half-time and the mills had to be closed.

THE INQUEST.

In the evening, Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest on the body of Ganpat Govind, a mill-hand, and another Hindu, name unknown, who were killed by bullet wounds during the riot yesterday morning at Chinchpoogly.

Sub-Inspector A. J. Finan deposed that about six o'clock yesterday morning he accompanied Police Superintendent Meyers to visit the mills around Chinchpoogly and Gorupdeo. About a quarter to seven o'clock they arrived at the junction of Kala Chowkey and Chinchpoogly Roads, where they were met by Sub-Inspector Holmes, who informed them that a large crowd of mill-hands from the Bombay Cotton Mills and the Western India Mills had assembled on the Kala Chowkey Road and were behaving in a very disorderly manner by throwing stones at the glasspanes of the weaving shed of the Bombay Cotton Mills. After this the men proceeded down Chinchpoogly Road and there assembled in front of the Rachel Sassoon Mill. From where the witness and the other two officers were standing, they could see the crowd who were shouting. Superintendent Meyers and the witness proceeded towards the crowd, and on arriving at ten or fifteen paces from them, Mr. Meyers called on them to disperse. But they refused to do so, commenced jeering and threw one or two stones at them. As the crowd numbered about 5,000 and matters were becoming worse, the witness beckoned to Mr. Holmes, who was about one hundred yards away, to come to their assistance. On his arrival they charged the crowd to disperse them by force and drove them in front of them as far as the junction of Albert Road and Chinchpoogly Road. Then the crowd separated into two parties leaving Chinchpoogly Road quite clear, one party assembling on the Albert Road and the other on a piece of open ground opposite that road. Volleys of stones were thrown at the witness and his two companions. Mr. Meyers, thereupon, again ordered the crowd to disperse and to desist from throwing stones. This order was repeated several times. But the stone-throwing was continued. The witness was hit on several parts of the body. Mr. Meyers was also struck. While this was going on the witness particularly noticed the deceased Govind. He was standing near the police chowkey and encouraging the crowd to attack them. Subsequently Mr. Meyers fired his revolver at the crowd, after which the witness as well as Mr. Holmes also fired. It was absolutely necessary, as stones were being thrown at them from both directions and their lives were in imminent danger. After commencing to fire, they retired down Chinchpoogly Road keeping the crowd back with revolvers. After they fired, the crowd continued to stone them until they got to the Fire Brigade Station, when the crowd diverged to the left and went in the direction of the New Great Eastern Mill, where they assembled in front of the gate. The witness saw two or three fall after the fire. The second deceased was in the mob. He was one of the ringleaders and was urging the crowd to attack them. The military did not fire. They were not present. They three were alone. They had no native police with them. No blank cartridges were fired. It was contrary to Government regulations.

The jury returned a verdict that the two deceased died from bullet wounds received during the riots at Chinchpoogly.

RIOTERS PUNISHED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Bodley charged Bhairao Sadashiv Joshi (17), a student, with rioting. Mr. Kelker, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. Bodley stated that about noon on Thursday he was on duty at Churney Road, when he noticed a crowd of schoolboys, about sixty in number, coming from the Girgaum Back Road towards the Tram Terminus at Girgaum. They were throwing stones at shops and compelling shopkeepers to close their shops. Among others the lads asked one Prabhulal Jivanram, a sweet-meat seller, to close his shop, and as he refused to do so, the accused called upon his companions to throw stones. Mr. Bodley arrested the accused and the crowd was dispersed. The accused denied the charge. The Magistrate in convicting the accused remarked that he was a mere lad and had done a foolish thing without realising the consequence of what he did. His Worship sentenced the accused to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

Ganpat Jeram and four other Hindus were fined Rs. 2 each by Mr. Dastur for disobeying the lawful and reasonable orders of the police at Kala Chowky Road on Thursday.

THE TILAK TRIAL.

Disturbances at Nagpur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

An "Empire" telegram from Nagpur says :—On the announcement of Tilak's conviction, riots took place here on the afternoon of Thursday. One European—Principal, Morris College—was stoned by the mob. He escaped with a cut under the eye.

The Empress Mills were stoned and much damage was done, all the glass being broken.

Four arrests were made and the offenders have been sentenced to one year's imprisonment each.

The Nagpur Volunteers were under arms all night, ball cartridge having being served out. At the time of wiring all is quiet.

A correspondent wrote to the "Bengalee," yesterday, stating that a Swadeshi cloth bazaar, in Calcutta, was closed to-day, on receiving the sad news of Tilak Maharaja's deportation. Great excitement prevails.

The "Bande Mataram" ends a remarkable article, headed "Here was a man," as follows:—"Go, Tilak, wherever you may be sent to crush your body. Your example will hover around us all unimprisoned and unexiled. The canker of the chains will not only eat into your limbs, but also into every heart of the country, to stir it up to its duty.

"Nearer the God, nearer the fire. He places his good soldiers in the very thick of the battle."

Nearly the whole issue of to-day's "Bande Mataram" is given up to Tilak. Its office was closed to-day as a mark of respect to Tilak, and a copy of his portrait was distributed to its subscribers.

RANGOON, JULY 24.

Tilak's sentence and his dramatically sudden deportation have created a profound sensation here amongst the native classes, especially amongst Bombay merchants, who have closed their shops to-day, out of sympathy with him.

The Police Force here have received instructions to be prepared for emergencies, at the beginning of next month, in consequence of persistent rumours in the bazaar that there is expected to be an uprising amongst the natives about that time.

MADRAS PRESS OPINIONS.

MADRAS, JULY 24.

The Native papers here roundly condemn the sentence passed on Tilak as unwarranted.

The "Hindu" says—"It will cause no surprise, since the Judge had shown out his mind when he declined to admit Tilak to bail." After lauding Tilak as a steadfast and unflinching patriot, it proceeds to say :—"The Judge's summing up to the jury was remarkably trivial and narrow-minded. His mind was warped by ill-concealed prejudice." It concludes :—"All lovers of constitutional progress and good government in the country will look upon the result in Tilak's case with dismay."

The "Indian Patriot" says :—"The articles themselves are admitted to be inaccurate as regards 'certain' words and expressions. The jury have, we believe, taken these inaccuracies into account and framed their verdict after making allowance for them. Yet two have dissented. Probably these two are men who 'know vernacular,' in which the articles are written and 'their dissent is a vindication of the view that the articles do not transgress the law.' That view has been taken by many who have read the translations and upheld by two jurymen who tried the case." It concludes.—"Tilak's great forensic ability has won for him 'universal admiration,' while his citation of certain contemporary Anglo-Indian press 'criticism has not failed to emphasise' the existence of great provoking cause, which 'forces Indian critics' into the arena of fateful controversy, fateful only to one side yet."

The "Madras Standard" says :—"Tilak did not in the least exaggerate in advance the effect of the jury's verdict in his case on the public mind in India. Moderates and Extremists alike cannot help regarding it as 'fatal to the liberty of the press in India'. With inflammatory seditious writing no one, least of all those of us who accept British as essential and indispensible to the well-being, happiness and progress of India, will have any sympathy, but it must be conceded that the Indian Press should be given some 'measure of freedom' in criticising the actions of the bureaucracy in repelling 'venomous attacks' of certain sections of the Anglo-India press."

ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

THE KANKINARA BOMB OUTRAGE.

It is stated that some seven men who were arrested at Bhatpara in connection with the Kankinara Bomb Case and who were discharged at Sealdah on Wednesday, intend to file a suit for damages against the police for vexatious prosecution.

RAJA RAICHARAN DHOBAL DEB.

GRANTED BAIL.

Raja Raicharan Dhobal Deb, of Ambicangore, Bankura, has been released on bail of Rs. 1,000. He was arrested in consequence of the evidence of the approver in the Manicktola gang conspiracy case.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 24.

SEDITIOUS MADRAS NATIVE IN RANGOON.

A native of Madras is said to have arrived here, via the Madras Coast Ports, and it is expected he has come here for the purpose of inciting sedition.

He is believed to have some followers.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

FRICTION IN THE NAVY.

The Royal Garden Party.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 10.

Naturally the question which is uppermost in people's minds at present is the disclosures which have taken and are taking place with regard to the regrettable state in the Navy owing to the jealousies existing in high quarters. I say disclosures but perhaps that is not quite the right word ; there is an infinity of gossip but most of it is unverified and though the detractors of Lord Charles Beresford had the best of it at the start there has been a decided reaction in his favour within the past 24 hours, and wise people are reserving their judgment until they have something more tangible to go upon. Mr. Asquith's firm statement in the House of Commons on Wednesday has been universally accepted as a positive undertaking to end the present situation if it really be as alarming as Mr. Arthur Lee, M.P., (who ought to know) and others make out. We hear a great deal, especially in the columns of the "Express" which is very friendly to Lord Charles Beresford, about the activity of what is called the "Admiralty Inspirational Bureau" and certainly it does look as if a carefully organised attempt to upset the Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet were in progress. Mr. Bellairs spends a great deal of his valuable time in demading what he will never get—an inquiry into the state of the Navy. He would be better employed if he would confine his energies to finding out who is or who are responsible for the repeated leakage of confidential matters relating to the Navy. The statement communicated to the "Times" by a correspondent (who is he?) as to the Signal Incident created a sensation at first and for the moment prejudiced the public against Lord Charles Beresford. But now we are told that there was nothing very wonderful in the signal given to the two vessels. It is a common occurrence. The Commander-in-Chief on the flagship may be too far off to know whether there is room for his order to be executed with safety. If there is not, then it is the duty of those who receive the order to say so and not to obey the command. If this be true the publication of the story within a few hours of Mr. Arthur Lee's letter would certainly give some colour to the suggestion that Lord Charles Beresford is the victim of a discreditable persecution. In a few days we shall probably know more about the matter. A Press agency telegram hed on Tuesday to Lord Charles Beresford :—"Regarding *Times* statement to-day about a signalling incident between Good Hope and Argyll, July 1, may we publish any statement from you?" Yesterday Lord Charles replied :—"Thanks. Cannot communicate with anybody but Admiralty." There the matter rests for the present.

MR. KEIR HARDIE AND THE ROYAL GARDEN PARTY.

We have of course heard no more about the threat of certain hot headed young men at Westminster to write a letter to the King protesting against the exclusion of three or four M. P's. from the recent garden party at Windsor Castle. The Labour Party, who have their own way of doing things have, however, followed the matter with reference to their Mr. Keir Hardie. After considering the matter they through their Secretary, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, communicated with the Lord Chamberlain asking for an explanation of the omission of Mr. Keir Hardie from the list of Labour members invited. Yesterday the party met under the presidency of Mr. Arthur Henderson to consider the Lord Chamberlain's reply which, it is understood, was to the effect that Mr. Keir Hardie was not invited in consequence of the speech made by him in the House of Commons on June 4th with reference to the Royal visit. The following is the text of the resolution adopted :—"That the action of Mr. Hardie regarding the King's visit to the Tsar, which incurred the displeasure of His Majesty and led to Mr. Hardie's name being removed from the list of members recently invited to Windsor, having been taken by instructions of the party, the party desires to associate itself with Mr. Hardie, who in its opinion exercised his constitutional right on the occasion of the Foreign Office debate, and it therefore requests that until his name is restored to such official lists the names of all its members shall be removed from them." In the official report of the meeting it is stated that the party is of opinion that an attempt has been made by the Court to influence members of Parliament in the discharge of their duties and in expressing their opinions honestly on political questions, but some will consider this rather far-fetched, seeing that all the other Labour members received cards for the garden party. It may be remembered that in his speech in question Mr. Hardie permitted himself to say that for the King officially to visit the Tsar was to condone the atrocities for which the Tsar's Government and the Tsar himself must personally be held responsible. The Chairman of Committees (Mr. Emmot) insisted upon the word "atrocities" being withdrawn and an excited scene followed owing to Mr. Hardie's refusal to comply. Eventually he stated that, as he wished the House to divide on the vote, he would sacrifice his convictions and withdraw the word so far as it applied to the Tsar and his Government. But apparently he did not withdraw what he said about condonation, which from one point of view was worse than the use of the word atrocities. The incident is, of course, unfortunate, but some commentators regard the affair much too seriously. One journal writes with reference to the interpretation which the Labour Party has chosen to put upon the facts :—"It would be a relief to be told that it is not correct. It would obviously be intolerable if pressure were to be applied by the

Sovereign upon members of the House of Commons in order to influence them in the discharge of their political duties. The moment this is done the Crown ceases to be above party. There must at once be a division between the King's friends and those whom he lets it be known are not his friends, and what could be worse for the monarchy than that? The particular incident may seem small, but the principle involved is great." It is equally "intolerable" to suppose for a moment that a Sovereign so scrupulous in all constitutional matters could apply pressure to members of the House of Commons to influence them in the discharge of their political duties.

ASSAULTS UPON EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

Sir Berkeley Sheffield, the Conservative member for the Brigg division of Lincolnshire, had, as you have been informed by telegraph, a question upon the above subject. He asked if Mr. Buchanan could give an assurance that the frequent cases of assault upon European residents throughout the Indian Empire were receiving the due attention of the authorities and whether it was proposed that steps should be taken to strengthen the law in dealing with similar cases. It is suggested that Sir Berkeley was moved to call attention to this matter by the letter of a lady signing herself "Punjabi," recently addressed to the "Daily Telegraph." If, she argued, the Englishman is not going to protect his womenkind in India it is time he allowed his womenkind to have something to say in the matter of protecting themselves. The fact that ten serious outrages by natives against Anglo-Indians were reported in May is, observes "Punjabi", "a most deplorable state of affairs, for probably only one or two out of every twenty cases of assault and insult, especially against ladies, find their way into the papers. The assurance with which natives will set about to insult English ladies may be instanced by quoting the case of the wife of a civilian recently travelling from Asansol to Calcutta. She was provided with escort in the shape of a European sergeant who travelled in the same carriage with her, but in spite of this some Bengali youths in the next carriage got out at every station and shouted insults at her. This case was not reported." What was the European sergeant about that he did not descend from the carriage and give the youngsters a sharp lesson with his hand or his foot? Ill-mannered boys at home in similar circumstances would soon be brought to their senses. The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent concludes: —"The other day Lord Morley complimented Anglo-Indians on their freedom from panic. I do not think that the English public gives its sisters in India due credit for their quiet acceptance of disquieting circumstances, in a distant land. Lord Morley is averse to repression which he seems to consider consists in stopping school boys in Government-aided schools from attending seditious meetings, insulting ladies, throwing stones at motor-cars (including the Viceroy's), obstructing the police, and like occupations. How long would he tolerate an English school that encouraged such hooliganism in its scholars? I think the time has arrived when the British public, and especially those whose interests and work are bound up in the Indian Empire, may ask him to put an end to a situation that has become intolerable." A friend of mine asked an Indian gentleman whose name is known and respected throughout India, what he thought of the present situation—the unrest as it is called. He replied that he thought all the trouble referred to would soon come to an end if the Government continued to show its present firmness in dealing with acts of lawlessness and sedition.

THE LONDON PRESS.

According to Fleet Street rumours negotiations for the sale of an influential and very ably conducted evening paper to a syndicate are on the point of completion, the price mentioned being £65,000. The politics of the journal in question will not, as has happened in similar circumstances, be changed and it is said that the level-headed gentleman who at present occupies the editorial chair with so much advantage to the party which he supports will remain. Whether as in the case of one of its contemporaries it will be worked in connection with a morning paper, I am not in a position to say for certain but my impression is that it will. At any rate it is understood that the managing editor of one of the more sober of the morning papers will, under the new arrangement, be manager of the evening journal. Whatever else occurs Liberals and Conservatives alike will hope that one special feature which has contributed so much to the popularity and success of the evening paper referred to will be continued under the new proprietorship. An interesting and seemingly authoritative statement with respect to the greatest of our big dailies has appeared within the past few days in the columns of the "Morning Leader." The "Times," we are told, are in negotiation with Messrs. Walter for the purchase of the r printing establishment, which was not the property of the "Times," and with the staff of which, amounting to 340, the "Times" has in the past had nothing whatever to do. Mr. Moberly Bell as managing director of the "Times" has offered to re-engage the whole of the 340 persons alluded to, with the exception of 28 whose services are not required and whose past services with Messrs Walter will, it is assumed, be recognised by those gentlemen. What follows seems to be particularly interesting in view of a recent heated controversy:—"The contract with Messrs. Hooper and Jackson terminated on June 30, in accordance with notice given by them. Neither Messrs. Hooper and Jackson nor any member of their firm has any financial interest whatever in the "Times" Publishing Company, Limited, the shareholders of which are exclusively British. Does this mean the end of the quarrel between Printing House Square and the publishers? At any rate not one of the reviews in this week's Literary Supplement" has the familiar footnote:—"The publishers of this book decline to supply the "Times" Book Club with copies on ordinary trade terms, and subscribers who would cooperate with the "Times" to defeat the Publishers' Trust may effectively do so by refraining from ordering the book so far as possible until it is included in the "Times" Monthly Catalogue." Although the policy of the "Times" has not altered since the recent reorganization the appearance of the paper has changed, and changed for the better. I observe, too, that more attention is now being paid to domestic matters. But I do not know what old-fashioned readers will think of the descriptions of ladies' attire in accounts of events such as Ascot and Lady Jersey's garden parties. However, the tastes of ladies must be considered in these days and unless the fair sex are maligned they attend social "functions" mainly for the purpose of showing off their own finery and seeing how their friends are gowned. The "Times" like other institutions doubtless finds that it must move with the times.

SIR HAROLD DEANE.

Widespread and profound regret is expressed here as it will have been expressed in India at the terribly sad death of Sir Harold Deane. When he arrived home barely a fortnight ago the eminent specialists whom he consulted found him suffering from tumour on the brain. A serious operation was necessary and from this, as you have heard, he never recovered. He passed away on Monday night at the comparatively early age of 54. On the occasion of the memorial service at noon to-day the church—St. Mary Magdalene's, Munster Square—was full of mourners, largely Punjabis. Of others present I noticed Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir George Birdwood, Mr. K. G. Gupta (Council of India), Sir Curzon Wyllie, Sir Richmond Ritchie, Mr. Colin Campbell (Assistant Under Secretary of State), and Colonel Yate. The choral service was very impressive, and no small part of its impressiveness was due to the deep pathos of Sir Harold Deane's tragical fate, carried off thus without any premonition that he or others recognised, just as he was attaining to the height of his brilliant career. Now that we know the cause we can fully appreciate the strain, the heroical self-denial and the courage with which his exacting work on the frontier during recent years had been carried on.

AGAMYA GURU.

The duchesses who sat at the feet of Mahatma Agamya Guru when he paid his first visit to this country five years ago and the countesses who thronged his "temple" will, it is to be desired rather than expected, be a little more careful in the future. I should not, however, be surprised to hear that some at least of the fair disciples of the "Holy Man of the East" regard him as a martyr and look upon Mr. Plowden as a very unjust Judge. When Agamya Guru surrendered to his bail on Wednesday he was confronted with a second charge of a character identical with the one investigated on the two previous occasions when he was before the magistrate. In this case the typist who answered the Mahatma's advertisement was a Miss Mary Andrew, the daughter of a builder at Herne Hill. When, according to her evidence, she asked the Mahatma what shorthand and typewriting there was to be done he replied:—"There is no work to do here. All you have to do is to worship me all day long, and be happy with the other five disciples in the house. I love hemt all very much indeed, and shall love you the same." The Detective Inspector in charge of the case mentioned that he had received a "large number" of complaints, some from husbands of ladies who for reasons easily understood would not appear in court to prefer a charge publicly. The Magistrate said he had also received complaints of the same kind. For the defence it was sought to be shown that these girls, frightened by the Mahatma's "dominating personality," had put a false construction upon innocent acts; but this view of the matter did not commend itself to Mr. Plowden. "I am asked," the magistrate is reported to have said, "to remember that East is East and West is West. Whatever excuse there may be for you in the East I have to deal with your conduct in the West by Western standards and I wish you to understand that in this country the honour of our women is the most sacred possession of which an Englishman can boast, and that the law is most jealous to protect them from the slightest degree of indignity. With a profound knowledge of women's nature you have tempted them to sin under the cloak of a religion in connection with which you made them believe you were invested with peculiar sanctity. I believe for years past you have been acting in this fashion." In concluding a speech in his own behalf Agamya Guru said: "My work in India is finished." The statement was not accurate. His work in one sense is finished, at any rate for the present. He has now another sort of work to perform for some time. Mr. Plowden said he saw no reason why he should inflict a lenient sentence. He sent the Mahatma to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The marriage of Miss Janet Mackay, daughter of Sir James L. Mackay, the well-known member of the India Council, with Mr. F. G. Bailey is to take place next Tuesday afternoon at St. Mark's, North Audley Street, and Lady Mackay will afterwards hold a reception at 7 Seamore Place. The bridegroom who is in the Royal Horse Artillery is a son of Sir James Bailey a neighbour of Sir James Mackay's in Essex and formerly Conservative member for the Walworth division of Newington. After being at the head of the poll three times Sir J. Bailey was defeated at the last general election by Lord Curzon's friend Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, whose majority was 769.

At the Crystal Palace next week there will be an exhibition of the first of the two Renard Road trains prior to its being shipped to India. By the way, a movement to obtain a subvention for the famous institution on Sydenham Hill is being supported in influential quarters, but much as there is to be said for the object in view, on national as well as metropolitan grounds, the movement chosen for the appeal is not, I fear, very suitable. The latest returns show a further great fall in the imports and exports, and it looks as if things will get a good deal worse before the much-desired turn of the trade takes place and brings a renewal of trade activity.

In China there are some superstitions which are remarkably similar to those which prevail in India. The following regarding a human sacrifice being necessary before the first Cotton Mill could be erected in China bears a family likeness to several superstitions current in this country with regard to the construction of bridges and other engineering works. When the first mill was built at Wusieh, says a China paper, there was a persistent report that when the foundation of the smoke-stack was laid a child was sacrificed, its blood being poured in the trenches and the body buried under the foundations. It is said that the Company gave 300 dols. for the child, and that it was most carefully tended and fattened.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

Drop in Numbers on Relief.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

The numbers under famine relief decreased by 96,000 last week, as workers are everywhere leaving for agricultural operations. Crop Telegrams to-day published show that in the United Provinces scarcity of water and fodder is at an end and the condition of the agricultural stock is improving, while in the Punjab the price of wheat is falling and in the Central Provinces a slight easing of prices generally is recorded. The total number of persons in receipt of Government assistance in India is now 8,881.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The following Telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 22nd July:—Good rain during week in parts Gajarat, Konkan, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Katiawar and Gujarat and Deccan Native States, moderate in parts Karachi, Sukkur, Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Dharwar, and slight in parts Larkana, Hyderabad, Upper Sindh Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Sholapur and Bijapur. Rain insufficient in eastern portions of Deccan and Karnatak and sufficient and beneficial elsewhere. Kharif sowing retarded in parts Kaira, Satara, Cutch and Palanpur on account of excessive rain and in parts East Deccan and Karnatak for want of sufficient rain and continues elsewhere. Germinated seedlings in good condition, except parts Karachi, Hyderabad, Kaira and Surat where suffering on account of floods or excessive rain. Transplantation progressing in parts Larkana, Gujarat, Konkan, Nasik, Poona and Belgaum. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts Hyderabad, Deccan, Bijapur and Baroda. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts Deccan and Cutch. Supply of drinking water sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur. Water for irrigation insufficient in parts Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur. Prices of food-grains almost stationary. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 35 to 49 per cent., in Gujarat 35 to 74 per cent., in Konkan 29 to 35 per cent., in Deccan 29 to 56 per cent. and in Karnatak 32 to 50 per cent, less than normal. Stocks of grain generally adequate. Labourers get sufficient field employment and wages normal. Cultivating and labouring classes in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 11th instant: works—Panch Mahals 49; gratuitous—Panch Mahals 904, West Khandesh 1,272, Nasik 1,585, Ahmednagar 1,619, Poona, 152, Sholapur 1,489, Bijapur 699, Jath 27.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant A. H. Lack, I.M.S., is posted for plague duty in Burma, and Major C. M. Mathew, I.M.S., to military employ.

Lieutenant H. W. Price and Captain H. C. Turner revert to military employ.

Captain C. Bliss is posted for employment with the Military Police, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. R. Fraser to be District Judge, Peshawar.

Lieutenant J.A. Brett to be Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar.

Captain J. J. Keen to be Deputy Commissioner, Hazara.

Mr. J. A. O. Fitzpatrick to be Assistant Commissioner, Mardan.

Mr. T. A. C. Forbes to be District Superintendent, Central India Agency Police.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Keighley, Viceroy's Body-Guard, has three months' leave.

INDIAN ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant Colonel C.M. Ducat is promoted to Brevet Colonel, Captain R. St. C. Battine to Major, and Lieutenants Q. S. Whitchurch, N. C. Banattyne, and G. W. Hemans to Captain.

Sub-Conductor R. R. Edwards is transferred to the pension list, and Hon. Major T. J. Ellis is permitted to retire.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, JULY 24.—Capt. Glasgow, Royal Sussex, Regt., from England.
Lt.-Col. Morse, R.A.M.C., from England.
Capt. Ommanney, R.A.M.C., from Lahore.
Lieut. Ward, R.F.A., from England.
Capt. Makie,, Welts. Regt., from England.
Col. Searle, 101st Grenad, from Mhow.
Lieut. Massy, 12th Pioneers, from Jhansi.
Nursing Sister Browning, Q.A.M.N.S.T., from Mhow.
Col. Rose, A.A.G., from Satara.
Lieut. Roughton, 113th Inf, from Aden.
Lieut. Hooper, 12th Pioneers, from England.
Lieut.-Col. Cooke, Ches, Regt., from England.
Surg.-Genl. Sloggett, A.M.S., from England.

DEPARTURES, JULY 24.—Capt. Ommanney, R.A. M.C., to England.
Lieut. Massy, 12th Pioneers, to Wellington.
Lieut.-Col. Hovel, Winc. Regt., to Ahmednagar.
Nursing Sister Browning, Q.A.M.N.S.T. to England.
Capt. Quinlan, A.V. Corps, to England.
Lieut. Roughton, 113th Inf., to Simla.
Lieut. Hooper, 12th Pioneers, to Jhansi.
Surg.-Genl. Sloggett, A.M.S., to Poona.

BILLS ON LONDON

The Government of India are prepared to issue Bills of Exchange on the Secretary of State for India in London up to an aggregate amount of £500,000 at the rate of 1s. 3 29-32d. the rupee.

All applications for bills must reach the Comptroller General not later than 12 noon (Standard Time) on Thursday the 30th July 1908.

The Inspector-General of Ordnance Factories in India informs the "Indian Trade Journal" that a considerable quantity of felt (numdah) is imported yearly from England for the manufacture of ordnance stores, and there seems to be no reason why requirements should not be met by manufacturers in this country. Enquiries, he states, have repeatedly been made from prominent firms but the results have been disappointing. Either the material offered was very inferior in quality, or the price quoted was 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. greater than that of a similar article if imported. The imported article is obtained at wholesale rates: but the Inspector-General is not acquainted with any economic conditions which prevent manufacturers in this country from meeting the demand in the same way as their confreres at Home.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, JULY 10, PARIS, JULY 11.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

Court and Personal.—The Queen who was accompanied by the King, on Saturday opened the new building of the Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses.—On Monday their Majesties gave a children's garden party at Buckingham Palace in celebration of Princess Victoria's birthday.—On Tuesday their Majesties visited Leeds, where the King opened the new University buildings; and yesterday the King was to open the Royal Edward Dock at Avonmouth, Bristol.—The Prince and Princess of Wales left Alnwick on Monday for Chester, where the Duke of Westminster entertained them at Eaton-hall. On Tuesday the Prince opened a new Town-hall at Stockport.—The Maharaja of Nepal has been visiting Scotland.—Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Collings celebrated their golden wedding in Birmingham on Monday.—Mr. Chamberlain's 72nd birthday was celebrated on Wednesday.—The marriages have taken place of Prince de Sagan and Mme. Anna Gould, Mr. L. A. Scott-Elliot and Princess Eydua Odescalchi, Mr. D. Nicol and Miss Macpherson of of Cluny, Captain Glyn and Miss Hohler, Captain S. F. Stallard and Miss V. K. Mockett, and the Rev. Norman Bennett and Miss Hutchinson.

Agriculture.—The Newcastle show had 213,867 visitors, the "gate" amounting to £15,749.

Art.—At Christie's, last week, a Raeburn portrait realized 4,500 guineas and Gainsborough's General Wolfe 1,800 guineas.

Ecclesiastical.—The Lambeth Conference opened on Monday, after services on Saturday at Canterbury and on Sunday in Westminster Abbey.—The International Congregational Council has continued its sittings in Edinburgh.

Ireland.—The Judges opening the various assizes have commented on the numerous cases of boycotting and cattle-driving.—The linen trade continues to improve.

Law.—Joseph Cade, coal contractor, charged with defrauding the Mile-end Guardians, has been acquitted.—Judgment has been given against an accident insurance company for a death from pneumonia which developed the day after a hunting accident.—At Bow-street, summonses have been granted against "Pearson's Weekly" for carrying on a lottery by Limerick competitions.—Mahatma Agamya Guru, 67, for assaulting young girls, has been sentenced to four months' hard labour.

Naval and Military.—Mr. Lee and others comment on the strained relations between Lord C. Beresford and Sir Percy Scott and Sir John Fisher. —A correspondent states that last week in the cruiser squadron of the Channel Fleet, Lord Charles Beresford signalled to the Good Hope and Argyll an evolution which would have caused a collision. The Argyll obeyed, but Sir Percy Scott, on board the Good Hope, did not act on the signal.—A Treasury committee has decided that a national guarantee for the risks of shipping in war is unnecessary.

Parliament.—The House of Lords on the 2nd amended the Scottish Land Values Bill. The supply of horses for the Army was discussed on the 6th, and the charges for extra forces of constabulary in Irish proclaimed districts on the 7th. The Irish evicted the Tenants Bill was amended on the 8th.—The House of Commons on the 2nd debated Irish elementary education. On the 6th the Miners' Eight Hours Bill was read a second time by 390 votes to 120. On the 7th the House refused leave for the introduction of a National Military Training Bill, and disposed of the report stage of the Old-Age Pensions Bill. On the 8th an important question on disunion in the Navy led to a statement by the Prime Minister.—The Children Bill has been considerably enlarged in Committee.—The Irish Universities Bill on Wednesday passed through the Standing Committee. The Treasury has agreed to increase the annual grant to Queen's College, Cork, from £18,000 to £20,000.

Sporting.—The Players beat the Gentlemen at Lords last week by seven wickets; Kent beat Derbyshire, Eton beat Winchester, and Oxford University beat a team of Gentlemen. This week Surrey beat Northamptonshire. In the University match, Oxford beat Cambridge by two wickets. The Philadelphians beat South Wales by 36 runs. Other matches were drawn on account of rain. The Australian board of control has been informed that the counties are so strongly in favour of the triangular contest that the M.C.C. cannot invite any colonial eleven in 1909 except for that purpose.—At Henley Regatta last week the Stewards Challenge Cup was won by Magdalen College, Oxford; the Grand Challenge Cup by Christ Church, Oxford; the Diamond Sculls by A. McCulloch (Leander).—The Amateur Athletic Association had its championship meeting on Saturday, when three events were won by Canadians, one by an American, and one by a South African.—At Newmarket last week Mr. Reid Walker's Queen's Advocate won the Princess of Wales's Stakes.—Jabez Wolffe attempted to swim the Channel on Monday, but had to give up when three miles from France.—The 11th Hussars won the Hurlingham Polo Cup on Saturday, beating the Scots Greys.—Mr. O. Partington has won the Parliamentary golf tournament. Massy beat H. Vardon by three strokes.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Sir R. Talbot, Governor of Victoria, in opening the State Parliament last week, bade farewell on his departure for England.—The Commonwealth Premier is considering the question of preventing the butchery of birds for their plumage.

Canada.—Parliament concludes its session next week, the Government having made concessions on the question of the election laws.—The House of Commons has passed the Old-Age Annuities Bill.—An extraordinary harvest is expected in the West. —A strengthening of the Alien Labour Law is foreshadowed.—The Opposition leader says that the eastern section of the new trans-continental railway will cost £50,194,144.

East Africa.—The commission which has been investigating the disputed Congo frontier has ended its labours.

New Zealand.—The welcome to the American fleet will be of a thoroughly national character.—The new Arbitration Bill completely remodels the present Act, and is likely to meet with strong opposition from the workers.

South Africa.—In Cape Colony, the Government's financial proposals are criticized as unfair to the non-agricultural population. A Bill regulating the hunting of big game has been passed.—In the Transvaal the estimates for 1808-9 show a surplus of £152,218.—There is a Ministerial crisis in Natal, the Government having sustained several defeats in Parliament.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Presidential Contest.—The Democratic Convention at Denver opened on Tuesday and was expected to nominate Mr. Bryan yesterday on a first ballot.

A Fire at Boston has done damage estimated at £400,000.

Commander Peary has left on a fresh attempt to reach the North Pole.

Independence Day.—It is stated that 71 persons were killed and 2,634 injured in Fourth of July celebrations.

The Battleship Fleet left San Francisco on the 7th for New Zealand and Australia.

FOREIGN.

Austria.—Pan-Germans are indignant because the Minister of Commerce has advised Austrian merchants to take advantage of the Polish boycott of German goods.

Chile.—An insurance report describes wholesale thefts of goods from ships, barges, and wagons, and states that thousands of people live by theft alone.

France.—A Bill has been introduced, with general support, for the transfer to the city of the fortifications of Paris, with a view to the construction of a circular boulevard and other open spaces.—The Grand Prix of the Automobile Club of France was won on Tuesday by Lautenschlager, on a Mercedes; German cars also came in second and third.—In Indo-China three native soldiers have been sentenced to death for attempting to poison the French troops.

Germany.—Prince Salm-Horstmar has refused the presidency of the Navy League—A naval cruise to the Azores is contemplated.

Haiti.—Fire has destroyed 400 buildings at Port-au-Prince.

Italy.—The Pope decrees that Great Britain, Canada, Holland, and the United States are removed from the jurisdiction of the Propaganda. Considerable modifications are made in other Congregations.—The Biblical Commission has decided that the Book of Isaiah was all written by the prophet of that name.

Japan.—The Cabinet has resigned. It is understood that there will be no change in General policy.

Morocco.—In connexion with the occupation by General d'Amade of Asemmur, he has been directed not to exceed the limits laid down in his instructions.—The news from Fez describes Mulai Hafid's position as not very strong.

Paraguay.—A revolution, accompanied by a bombardment of the capital, is reported to have succeeded.

Persia.—Russia supports the British demand for reperation for disrespect shown to the British Legation.

Russia.—The Duma has urged the curtailment of the administrative exile system.—On Sunday Count Nicolas Sumarokoff was killed in a duel by Count Manteuffel.—A colliery explosion has killed 264 miners.

Turkey.—A massacre of Armenians is reported from the Van District.

Aerial Navigation.—Mr. Farman has won the £400 prize for keeping an aeroplane in the air for more than 15 minutes.

Obituary.—Sir Harold Deane; the Dean of Worcester; Lord Blythswood; Count Ignatieff; the Maharaja of Charkhari; Sir T. Moffett; Major-General Sir T. Maunsell; Major-General Shaw Stewart; Colonel W. A. Dunne; the Rev. Dr. Duthie; Lord Chelsea; Mr. H. N. Hamilton-Hoare; Mr, C.E. Newton; the Hon. H. Marsham; F. M. Von Loe; Mr. Joel Chandler Harris; Jonas Lie, Rear-Admiral Thomas, U.S.A.; General de Perini; Professor Liebreich; Professor C. Schrader.—"Times."

THE BAR AND THE PREMIER.

Amusing Speeches.

SUFFRAGETTE OMEN.

London, July 11.

Mr. Asquith was entertained at dinner last night by the Bar of England in celebration of his appointment to the office of Prime Minister.

The banquet was held in the Inner Temple Hall. No Judges attended. The company was confined to the Bar, and it included nearly all the best-known practitioners in the country. Sir William Robson, the Attorney-General, presided.

In the gallery, listening to the speeches, were Mrs. Asquith, Miss Asquith, and Lady Robson.

Sir Edward Clarke, who proposed the health of the Prime Minister, was greeted with enormous enthusiasm as the greatest of living British advocates.

He made a notable speech. There was nothing formal in his diction. The Prime Minister was "Asquith," the Lord Chancellor was "Bob Reid," the Chief Secretary for Ireland was "Birell," the Secretary for War was "Haldane," the Chancellor of the Exchequer was "a practising solicitor whose name appears in this year's Law List."

"And," said Sir Edward, "there is another member of the Cabinet to whom I can refer with some particularity. In the days of his hot youth Webster (Lord Alverstone, the Lord Chief Justice) and I prosecuted him at the Old Bailey!" (This reference to Mr. Burns was greeted with loud laughter.)

"All this," said Sir Edward, "is a delightful spectacle, and we, as lawyers, ought to be encouraged by it. It marks an advance of democracy, for democracy always chooses its leaders from the lawyers. (Renewed and delighted cheers.) Let us hope that there will never be a lack of lawyers to defend the English nation against the twin dangers of the Socialists and the Suffragettes. I ask you to drink Asquith's health with three cheers!"

The cheers were given with enormous enthusiasm. Sir Edward interpolated the "hip, hip, hips."

MR. ASQUITH'S REPLY.

Mr. Asquith talked to his brethren of the Bar. "No compliment," he said, "could be more grateful to me or to any man who has spent over thirty laborious years at the English Bar than this. It is especially gratifying to me that the toasthas been proposed by Sir Edward Clarke, for I hold him up as the model to all young advocates in temper, in method, in style, and in the whole art of advocacy.

"One of my tenderest recollections is for my old master, Charles Bowen, who afterwards became one of the brightest ornaments of the Bench. One of the first things he taught me was that manifold danger of an encounter with debt. (Laughter.)

"Later on, after some pretty lean years, in which I used to welcome county court briefs—marked one guinea—coming from clients whose time and method of payment were nebulous and problematical, I had the good fortune of securing the favouring help of a great man, my dear and revered friend Lord James of Hereford. I owe him a debt which he has never thought of exacting, and which I could never repay.

"May I add to these names a third, who was in the highest ranks of the advocates of our own or any other time—Charles Russell. (Loud cheers.) I was privileged to be associated with him in the greatest State trial of the Victorian era, and we had as colleagues the present Lord Chancellor and Sir Frank Lockwood. These are memories which time can never efface.

"For each of us," continued Mr. Asquith, "life has its own peculiar dangers. History records a legendary character, who seems to have tried to deal with a feminist movement somewhere, in Terace by the device of euphonious generalities. As the result of that policy he was torn to pieces by wild women. (Loud laughter.) Happily, in spite of the adage, history does not often precisely repeat itself."

All the barristers' joined in the tumultuous and resounding cheer which greeted the Prime Minister as he resumed his seat. In the gallery Mrs. Asquith showed unmistakably her extreme pleasure.

THE SIEVIER CASE.

Further Evidence at Bow Street.

PRISONER'S CHEQUES.

BAIL NOT GRANTED.

London, July 10.

The hearing of the charges of alleged blackmail brought by Mr. J. B. Joel against Mr. R. S. Sievier, the one-time owner of Sceptre, and editor of the "Winning Post," was continued at Bow-street to-day.

Well-groomed, the defendant, in a grey morning suit, and carrying his silk hat, entered the court as soon as the magistrate, Mr. Marsham, took his seat. He had a few minutes' conversation with his counsel, Mr. Montague Shearman, K.C., and Mr. Muir before taking his place in the dock.

Sitting at the back of Mr. Gill was Mr. H. Abrahams, instructing for Mr. Joel, but the court was not so overcrowded as on former occasions.

Mr. Bodkin, who, with Mr. C. F. Gill, K. C., appears for the prosecution, resumed the examination of the witness Pritchard, an employe in the offices in Walbrook, where the "Winning Post" is printed.

He said that the paper went to press on Thursday evening, and "copy" came in on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

Mr. Bodkin elicited that the matter to go into the paper was finally made up on the Thursday night, the object of the questions being to emphasise the pressure that is alleged to have been exerted on Mr. Joel on Thursday, June 25, when a cheque for £5,000 was obtained from him on condition, so the prosecution alleges, the defamatory matter about him which was in Mr. Sievier's possession should be withheld from publication. This money, it will be recalled, was paid to Mr. C. A. Mills.

In cross-examining the witness on Tuesday the defence sought to show that Mr, Sievier did not understand that the money was obtained by blackmailing methods.

INCIDENT AT WINDSOR.

The witness Pritchard deposed that certain "copy" which had been set in type intended for the issue of June 27 was marked with a blue pencil by someone connected with the editorial departments and that with other manuscripts which the witness identified, appeared in that issue. Mr. Gill read the manuscript as follows:—

We take this opportunity of thanking our friends and the public for the very generous ovation they extended to us at Windsor on the victory of Waterloo.

We have received many communications in regard to the somewhat intemperate bidding for our horse after the race, and we have since been reliably informed that Mr. J. B. Joel was not personally responsible for this.

Losing his temper at being beaten, Mr. Joel's groom, Charles Mortin, snapped out his bids for Waterloo in hundreds.

We are informed that had the owner of the second been there the master would have stopped his servant's exhibition of temper.

We have no complaint to make, and never shall, in connection with anyone bidding for one of our horses should we win a selling race, nor has a man cause to grumble if his horse is claimed in accordance with the conditiod of any race he runs in, but there is a legitimate way of bidding, and the reverse.

Previous to the race we had stated that if we finished second to the favourite we should object.

Having already given our reason, unless the Stewards of the Jocky Club take the initiative, we, in the future, shall not deem it fit to carry out what was our original inteation.

John Smith, half-porter of the Victoria Club Wellington-street, Strand, said that on June 24 Mr. Sievier came to the club with Mr. Charles Mills. He saw Mr. Mills, leave the telephone box and again enter it accompanied by Mr. Sievier.

BOOKMAKER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Arthur Gustave Bender, a partner of the firm of Ladbroke and Co., book-makers, examined by Mr. Gill, said that on June 20 last Mr. Sievier owed his firm £1,142. In the ordinary course this money should have been paid on Monday, June 22. About Tuesday or Wednesday Mr. Sievier rang him up, and said that a cheque would be sent, but he requested that it should not be paid into the bank until Friday, June 26.

You had no knowledge where the money was coming from?—Not the slightest.

Cross-examined by Mr. Shearman, the witness said his firm had had dealings with Mr. Sievier for a number of years.

You have, I think, held other cheques over for him—Yes.

And he has always met his obligations?—Eventually.

Witnesses were next called to prove that a taxicab was sent by Mr. Sievier's instructions to meet Mr. Mills at Paddington for the purpose of driving him first to the Victoria Club, and afterwards to Mr. Jack Joel's residence, in Grosvenor-square.

Mr. Franz Samuel, a member of the firm of Fielding's, money-lenders, who explained that he attended on the subpœna, produced a cheque of Mr. Sievier's dated June 29, for £575.

When that cheque was presented at the bank you found it had been stopped by order of the court?—Yes.

On June 24 was the prisoner indebted to you?—Yes.

For what amount?—A considerable sum.

What was the exact sum?—I don't know.

Was it over £5,000?—Yes, it was.

SHARES AS SECURITY.

Had you deposited with you as security 10,000 "Winning Post" shares?—Yes.

And a promissory note of the "Winning Post' Company?—Yes, some of the notes were.

Mr. Shearman, interposing Within limits, I do not object to this line of examination if it is wished to show that Mr. Sievier is embarrassed but if the whole account is gone into that would be going beyond the proper, functions of the prosecution.

Mr. Gill, to the witness: You say there was more than one promissory note of the "Winning Post' Company?—I think several, as Mr. Sievier signed for himself and the company.

Mr. Shearman: I must make formal objection. It may be right to give evidence as to embarrassment, but to take evidence about individual cheques is irrelevant to this inquiry.

Cross-examining, Mr. Shearman asked witness, "For this large loan of £5,000 are you secured by 10,000 'Winning Post' shares?"—We had the shares as security. The £5,000 was not one loan, but a series of transactions. I may mention that during the long time we have done business together, Mr. Siever has always fulfilled his obligation.

Mr. Edward Elliott, of Sutherland avenue, Maida Vale, a bookmaker, answering Mr. Gill, said that Mr. Sievier had an account with him which should have been settled on June 8. The full account was for £634, but £75 was in dispute.

Did you see the prisoner at Lingfield races on the 10th?—I had a message from him asking if it would be convenient for me to accept a post-dated cheque. Then I saw him. He asked me if I would mind accepting a cheque payable the following week, on June 22, at the same time assuring me that it would be met although it would necessitate his borrowing money at the rate of 60 per cent. After a little demur I consented.

Did you receive a communication about the cheque from your bankers?—Yes.

It had endorsed on it "Reference to drawer present to-morrow"?—Yes.

And on June 27 it was paid?—Yes.

Mr. Muir: Had it happened to you before that you have been asked to hold over an account? Mr. Elliott: Unfortunately yes, I may say some hundreds of times. (Laughter.)

Was the £75 which was in dispute on June 8 afterwards paid?—Yes, on June 22.

Mr. Thomas William Millard a clerk at the Marylebone Branch of London and South-Western Bank, said that on June 27 a cheque for £5,000, drawn by Mr. Joel to the order of Mr. Mills, was presented for payment.

Counsel for the defence pointed out that the year had not been filled in on the cheque. The witness replied that when the irregularity was discovered the Bank communicated with Mr. Joel and asked if it should go forward and that gentleman replied that it was to be paid.

Mr. Charles W. Edwards chief clerk of the Wimbledon Branch of the London and South-Western Bank, were Mr. Mills had an account, said that on June 25 a cheque for £1,000, drawn by Mr. Mills to the order of Mr. Sievier, was presented for payment from the National Provincial Bank, and on the following day a cheque from Mr. Mills for £3,400, also to the order of Mr. Sievier was presented.

Mr. Frank Ashwin, manager of the Savoy Bank of the National Provincial Bank, who said Mr. Sievier had an account at the bank, put in a statement showing the position of his credit balances in June last. On June 24 the sum of £550 was credited; on June 25 cheques for £1,000 and £150 were paid in; while on the same day cheques to the value of £1,388 5s. were debited.

Mr. Bodkin: On the night of June 25, what was the credit balance?—Mr. Ashwin: £68 15s. 10d. On the next day a cheque for £3,400 was paid in. On the 27th a number of cheques were debited.

A WARNING LETTER.

On the 28th he received a warning letter from Messrs. Abrahams and Sons in reference to Mr. Sievier's account, and later that day he was served with an injunction not to part with any more credit on the account, but between the receipt of the solicitor's letter and arrival of the injunction a number of sums were paid out.

Have you a list of the cheques drawn on this account during the month of June which were dishonoured?—Mr. Ashwin: Yes, on June 10, there was one for £400, on the 15th one, for £254, and on the 24th cheques for £559, £200, £300, £287, £525, and £200.

In cross-examination, the witness said that since then all the cheques had been represented and honoured.

Until this injunction was served on you had you known of any cheques of Mr. Sievier which were not ultimately honoured?—No.

At the rising of the Court Mr. Shearman addressing the magistrate said, "I now sir, formally renew my application for bail. You have doubtless heard that application was made this afternoon to a judge in Chambers, but his Lordship declined to interfere with your discretion during the remand."—Mr. Marsham: "I am not disposed to grant bail now. (To prisoner) You will be remanded to the police station until Saturday, as I understand you wish to see your solicitor, and that course will be most convenient. There is no objection to that."

The case will be resumed at Bow-street to-morrow. In the event of Mr. Sievier being committed for trial it was stated that the leading counsel for the defence will be Mr. Rufus Isaacs, K. C., M.P., and that Sir Edward Carson, K.C., M.P., will lead for the prosecution. The other counsel will be those engaged in the police-court proceedings.

ARRIVALS.

P. and O. Mail Steamer "Caledonia." July 24.

The P. and O. Co's steamer "Caledonia" Commander C. H. S. Tocque, with the English mails of the 10th July, arrived in harbour yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Cuthbert, Mr A
David, E V
Deb, Mr K K
Gabler, Mr H
Goswain, Mr N
Hall, Mr W
Huggins, Mr and Mrs
Hynas, Mr W A
Moss, Mr J H
Powell, Capt H
Pymm, Mr R
Robertson, Mr W J
Sherd, Miss A H
Sloggett, Surg-Genl
Williams, Mr A G

FROM MARSEILLES.

Battersby, Mr H L
Bliss, Mr R L
Boyd, Miss A
Cole, Mrs
Cox, Mr S
Crookshank, Capt S
David, Mr E B
Firozaddin, Mr
Francis, Mr G T
Fulman, Mr H B
Gay, Dr W E
Gilbert, Mr C S
Hooper, Lt G S
Huddleston, Mrs
Iqbal, Mr S M
Meerya, Mr J
Milne, Mr G
Moree, Lt-Col R E S
Pawley, Mr F A
Pemberton, Lieut S
Phillips, M

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O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Lhasa 941 tons Captain H. Tipper sailed yesterday for Karachi with mail passengers and a general cargo.

THE steamer Avristan 1,821 tons Captain H. Watt will sail to-day for London with a general cargo and Mr. C. Cowley and Mr. G. Korkes as passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Chupra 3,954 tons Captain R. Henderson arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp with a general cargo and Mr. C. Colston as a passenger.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co's. steamer Nawab 2,041 tons Captain J. H. Benson arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 18 deck passengers.

THE steamer Santia, 3,352 tons, Captain R. F. Thomson, will sail to-day for Rangoon &c. with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 23rd July 1908, should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Comdr F G Bird .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Lieut La Touche.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Surney St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 24.

Arcadia.....3513 Valentine...Shanghai 5-8 P & O Co
Alavi.....2324 Fruin Hill .....B & P S N Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin .....T Jeewandas
Brazilliana .....2458 Tamblyn .....Cargo Bros Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosa & Co
Dwarka..... 759 McDiarmed .....M M & Co
Firooze.....2005 Watson.....Bo. & P S N Co
Frankdale.....3099 Kidd .....W & A G & Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Haidari ...1563 DeLorine Mauritius ...24-7 B I S N Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Kirley Bank.... 2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kirkee.....2275 Watson .....W & A Graham & Co
Kt. Templar .....4601 Billett ..... W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Monsoori .....1735 Hanna .....R & P S N Co
Mombassa.....2786 English .....F Muir & Co
Nowael Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nawab.....2041 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
Oriental.....3085 Snow .....P & O Co
Rahmani.....1172 Geddie .....N F B & P S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nizon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2556 Reid .....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster ...R A Willis...Shah S N Co
Strathgarry....2840 Stanhope.....W & A Graham & Co
Scindia .....2050 Chidley .....M M & Co
Sanctoria....2378 Ward .....Bombay Co
Virawa.....2116 Carre...Calcutta...M Mackenzie & Co
Warora .....2565 Shepherd ...Calcutta M M & Co
Wearmouth.....2339 Catto.....Bombay & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
C & R	Trafford Hall	3434	Hood.	29-7	Newport K N & Co
D & E	Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	N F M M & Co
H	Naderi	1164	Gray	...Basrah	9-8 N F B & P S N Co
J	Yebeshi Maru		Kon Kobe		22-7 N Y Kaisha
K	Labuan	2293	Ross	Dunkirk	...30-7 W & A G & Co
N	Hyndford	2775	Howie	Philadelphia	1-8 R A Willis
O	Mosaffari	1367	Molohy	R S Ports	30-7 B & P S N Co
P	Stolzenfels	3554	Schmidt	K'chi	29-7 W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Kaveri ...553 Mahomed...B'nager...22-7...Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji.....547 Hoosein...Repairing N F Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Moshtari.....1110 Gore...Basrah...26-7..B & P S N Co Ld
30 ton crane
Othello.....3327 Brodley...Hull 4-8 Finlay Muir & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Britannia...1970 Garrick...L'pool 31-7 W & A G & Co
4 Avristan...1821 Watt..London.25-7 E Latham & Co
5 City of Manchester Findlay K'chi 31-7 K N & Co
6 Trieste..3203 Clinnak...Trieste 28-7 A L S N Co Ld
7 Vorwaerts.3727 Bednarz ...Kobe 25-7 A L S N Co
8 F Ferdinand 3873 Nitsche Trieste 1-8 A L S N Co
10 & 11 City of Paris 5909 C'bell. K'chi 26-7 K Nixon & Co
12 Arabia...4167 Spicer .....London.....1-8 P & O Co
15 Nerbudda...1960 Butler ...Basrah 28-7 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Caledonia s	Tocque	Aden, July 19
	Nawab s	Benson	Calcutta, June 28
	Chupra	Henderson ...	Antwerp, June 6

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Lhasa s	Tipper	Karachi
	Largo Law	Henderson ...	Calcutta
	Salahadji.....	Van-Rijin ...	Colombo

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday.
Steamer Auristan Watt, for London.
„ Santhia Thomson, for Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Dwarka, for Persian Gulf &c.
„ Chupra, for Antwerp &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Steamer s. s. Clan Mac Iyer left Liverpool on the evening of the 22nd instant.

The Florio and Rubattino, S. N. Co's. s. s. Deo Baldinio from Bombay left Aden on the 23rd instant for Naples and Genoa.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Takasaki Maru left Colombo for Bombay and is due here on the 25th instant.

The same Co's Steamer Yebosai Maru left Bombay for Colombo on the 22nd instant.

The same Co's Steamer Mayori Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 23rd instant.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular with the homeward Mails of the 18th instant arrived Aden at 10-30 p. m. on Thursday the 23rd instant.

The P. and O. s. s. Malta with the China Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Monday the 27th instant.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

21 Bharata	C J Swanson	Rangoon
Drumgoith	J Fairweather	Colombo
Clan Maclaness	J Higgins	Madras

DEPARTURES.

22 Syrian	J Younger	Rangoon
Cayuboga	R G Tait	San Francisco
Kintail	J D Griffiths	Madras
Catherine Apcar	W D & Thomas	Hongkong
Lanka	R H Garlow	Rangoon
Wardha	R G Dagge	Bombay
Nadig	J M Wright	Rangoon

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	From
11	Alcona	Calcutta
15	Norfolk	Calcutta
15	Nairn	Calcutta
16	Flamingo	Calcutta
17	Hohenfels	Antwerp
17	Clan Macintyre	Liverpool
20	Pentakota	Negapatam
21	Strombus	New York
21	Clan Sutherland	Coast
24	Lindula	Rangoon
22	Landaura	Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS, JULY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—21 bales wool, Ebjee Shiwjee ; 55 bales wool, Hirji Mitha and Co ; 40 bales wool, H K M Jaitha ; 70 bales wool, Roopchand Tatia ; 168 bales wool, B Teckchand ; 31 bales wool, Moti Jetha.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Britannia s—5 bales twist, the Rehmani Mills Ld ; 29 bales twist, Bradbury Brady and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—59 casks Indian condiments, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR ANTWERP.

City of Manchester s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 2,000 cwts mowraseed, Holland Bombay, Trading and Co ; 1,000 tons manganese ore Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Nensey Peerbhoy ; 102 bales cottonfly, 55 bales cotton waste, K Hurnukhrai and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Britannia s—51 bales salted sakins, Max Klein.

FOR HAMBURG.

Labuan s—200 bales cottonfly, C Heerji and Co ; 169 bales twist, Harnandrai Bhignath and Co ; 500 cwts myrabollams, P Jethabhoy ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Trafford Hall s—1,960 cwts poppyseed, Worman and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—500 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

E F Ferdinand s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR FIUME.

Trieste s—41 bales hemp, G Radhakissondas.

FOR PORTSAID (FOR ORDERS).

Avristan s—10,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

E F Ferdinand s—55 bales twist, the Rehmani Mills Ld.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY,—26TH JULY, 1908.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Smart in F.
Hymns—178—259—315.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Tours in F.
Hymns—290—260—477.
Collections for Chair Fund.
Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Paraphrase—32.
Hymns—423—234—354.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.
Daily, 8-30 a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sundays.
11 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8-30 a. m.—Choral celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymns—520, 319.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—418, 257, 631, 540, 446.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist—Thursday.
6 p. m.—Communicants Guild Friday with short address.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong.

ELEVEN arrests have thus far been made in connection with the outrages in the Boqueira Market and the Rambla at Barcelona, and the authorities believe that they are on the track of the persons who actually placed the bombs where they exploded. The Supreme Court has confirmed the death sentences passed on the brothers Rull in connection with previous Anarchist outrages. It is intended that their execution shall take place without delay in the hope that their fate will serve as a salutary lesson to their Anarchist accomplices.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin" Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocery, etc.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

EARLE—July 1, at the Deanery, Exeter, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Francis Earle, late the Royal Warwickshire Regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BELL—COWARD—July 1, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Capt. Leonard Robert Grey Bell, son of Col. W. J. Bell, Indian Army (U. S. L.), to Catharine Gladys, daughter of Cecil Coward, Esq.

LANGDON—BATTEN—July 6, at St. Mary's Church, West Kensington, Francis John Langdon, captain, the King's Regt., to Frances Maud, daughter of Col. J. Mount Batten, C.B,

PRIDEAUX—FLOWER—June 30, at St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, the Rev. Sherburne Povah Tregelles Prideaux, of Chelsea Old Church, son of Sir Walter S. Prideaux, to Augusta Frances Ellen, daughter of the late Sir William H. Flower, K.C.B., F.R.S.

USBORNE—HORTON—July 3, at St. Paul's Church, Onslow Square, Major T. M. Usborne, Royal Field Art., to Helen C. Horton, daughter of J. H. Horton.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—July 2, at 49 Wilbury Road, Hove, Brig.-Surg. Charles Henry Browne.

DUNNE—July 2, at the English Nursing Convent, Via S. Stefano, Rotundo, Rome, Col. Walter A. Dunne, C.B., late Army Service Corps and A. D. of S. and L., Gibraltar, aged 55.

LAMOTTE—July 4, at Oxford, Amelia, the dearly loved wife of Lieut.-Colonel F. G. L. Lamotte, 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

MILWARD—July 4, at The Old House, Kibworth, Leicestershire, Major Clement Henry Milward, late Royal Art., son of the late Col. T. W. Milward, R.A., A.D.C., C.B.

O'MALLEY—June 29, at Boliska, Festing Road, Southsea, Dep. Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals and Fleets, J. N. J. O'Malley, R.N., aged 76.

SHAW STEWART—July 6, at 7 Inverness Terrace, W., Major-Gen. John Heron Maxwell Shaw Stewart, late Royal Eng., aged 76.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEAMAN.—July 16, at Rockcliff, Mussooree, the wife of Major G.P.R. Beaman, 69th Punjabis, of a daughter.

BLOCKLEY.—July 21, at 2, Wood Street, Calcutta, the wife of F. T. Blockley, of a daughter.

FORRESTER.—July 16, at Darjeeling, the wife of E. E. Forrester, I.C.S., of a son.

FERGUSON—July 19, at "Lansdowne," Coonoor, the wife of J. Gerald Ferguson, of Calicut, of a son.

OSBORNE SMITH—July 18, at Ashton Lodge, Jersey, the wife of Major E. Osborne Smith, Northamptonshire Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GATER—PERCIVAL—July 15, at Dunga, Gali Church, Murree Hills, Capt. A. W. Gater, R. A. M. C., to Miss Rasalie Percival.

MULLER—BOWERS—July 20, at the Roman Catholic Church, Salem, Asst. Surgeon C. G. Muller, I. S. M. D., son of John Alfred Muller, Salt and Abkari Department, to Ethel, third daughter of the Late Lieut. Michael Bowers, I. S. M. D.

DEATH.

NERY—July 19, at Mangalore, Philip Nery, late District Board Engineer of South Arcot.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 13m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 10-14m., 9-42a. Low water, 2-55m., 4-7a.
Bombay Gymkhana Cricket matches : "A" team vs. R.A., Home ground. "B." Team vs. New High School, away.
Football, the Harwood League, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 14m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 10-58m., 10-27a.; Low water, 3-36m., 4-51a.
Public meeting of Parsis, Allbless Baug, 5 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—July 28th, New Moon, 0h. 46·8m. p.m., July 30th, in Apogee, 8h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, July 27.—Sun rises, 6h. 14m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 11-35m., 11-7a.; Low water, 4-15m., 5-27a.
Tuesday, July 28.—Bamankua Manganese Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 14m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 16m. ; High water, 0-6m., 11-43a.; Low water, 4-52m., 6-0a.
Wednesday, July 29.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, 17 Tamarind Lane, 4 p. m. Bompay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, 10 a.m. Piano Recital, Town Hall, 9-36 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 15m.; Sun sets, 7h. 16m. ; High water, 0-34a,. Low water, 5-28m., 6-31a.
Thursday, July 30.—Bombay University Senate meeting and Graduation Day, 5-45 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 15m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 0-16m., 1-0a.; Low water, 6-3m., 7-1a.
Friday, July 31.—Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Ahmednagar, away. Sun rises, 5h. 15m.; Sun sets, 7h. 15m.; High water, 0-48m.; 1-25a.; Low water, 6-37m., 7-31a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s. s. "Vorwaerts" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 P. M. to-day.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE.—To-day at 6 P.M. there will be a meeting of the Goan ladies, in the Goan Union School Hall, in connection with the address which the Goan Community in British India are sending to H. H. Pope Pius X on the occasion of his Sacerdotal Jubilee.

PUBLIC LECTURE.—Under the auspices of the Gatha Society, Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A., will deliver a public lecture this evening, at 5-45 S. T., at the F. C. Institute, Bhobie Talao, on "The Anomalies of Life, and their Solution." Khan Bahadur P. H. Dastur, M.A., will preside.

LAD NIRASHRIT FUND.—Sheth Tribhowandas Varjivandas, the sole executor of the deceased Sheth Narotamdas Bapubhai Morlidhar, has bequeathed to the Fund the balance Rs. 1,268-9-11 of the estate of the deceased, which the trustees acknowledge."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At the G. T. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Rupa Dawood (30), a Mahomedan. On Thursday morning the deceased was severely injured by an explosion caused by the falling of a tin of detonators in a workshop in Samuel Street. He was taken to hospital, where he died. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-day Prof. Welinker, M. A., LL. B. will deliver his third address out of the series, at the Wilson College Hall, Chowpaty, at 6-30 p. m. (S.T.), on "Indians in England." Mrs. Ali Akbar has kindly consented to preside. To-morrow the usual class will meet at the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, at 9 a. m., when Prof. P. A. Wadia, will expound Plato's Republic.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day.

Two Step.....	In Tokio.....	S Mirella
Overture	Le Domino Noir	...Auber
Barcarolle	No. 6	Tschaikowsky
Selection	The Merry Widow..	Franz Lehar
Valse	Florodora	...Carl Riefert
Reminiscences of Verdi		Freb Godfrey

FATAL MISTAKE.

Death of Two Children.

At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the bodies of Parvati (8) and Sitabai (10), Hindu girls. The evidence showed that on Thursday the two children were playing on the verandah of a house in Kalbadevi Road with two other children, named Krishna and Babu. While they were playing, Babu got hold of a packet containing some white substance and mistaking it for sugar the children ate it. They immediately became ill and were taken to hospital, where it was found that they were suffering from the effects of arsenic poisoning. Parvati and Sitabai died subsequently. It has not been ascertained how the packet of arsenic found its way on the verandah. A verdict of death from arsenic poisoning was returned.

MARCKS AND COMPANY.

THE twenty-third annual general meeting of Marcks and Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company No. 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, with Mr. Geo. Mackenzie presiding.

The directors' report stated :—The directors have pleasure in submitting the twenty-third annual balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss showing the result of the Company's operations for the year ending 29th February. The Company's stock as usual has been carefully taken by the staff of assistants and has been verified by the General Manager, allowances having been made for all goods which are considered to have depreciated in value. The directors cannot but refer to a regrettable occurrence during the past year which has tended to shrink the profit of the year's working. It was found necessary to prosecute the Poona Branch Manager for criminal breach of trust. On overhauling the constituents' ledgers of the Poona Branch it was found that some of the accounts which had been collected by the delinquent manager were not shown in the Company's books as having been paid. The whole sum thus misappropriated, as you will see, has been written off from the profit of the year under report. The amount available for distribution, including balance from last year, is Rs. 49,860-11-1 and the directors recommend that it should be distributed as follows :—Depreciation of furniture, fixtures, and workmen's tools Rs. 1,500, dividend at Rs. 10 per share, free of income tax Rs. 40,000, balance to be carried to next year Rs. 8,360-11-1, total Rs. 49,860-11-1.

The directors' report was adopted ; a dividend at Rs. 10 per share was declared. Mr. H. R. Dunk, who had retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. Mr. F. L. McAfee was re-appointed auditor.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 24th July 1908.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	nil	nil	...	nil	nil
Teheran ...	24	2	15 p. m.	0	44
Suez	24	1	40 p. m.	1	16

NOTICES.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (22-7-08).

BY a lucky chance, says the Paris correspondent of the "Chronicle," the police have discovered the individual who stole a number of statuettes, including one of Iris, from the Louvre Museum. A detective quite accidentally overheard a dispute between a man and woman, in which the latter threatened to denounce her companion as the author of the robberies.

THE Legislative Assembly of the Orange River Colony has unanimously passed the granting of pensions of £1,000 and £500 to Mr. Steyn and Mr. Reitz respectively. Mr. Steyn was president of the Orange Free State when it was a Republic before and during the Boer war. Mr. Reitz preceded Mr. Steyn in the Presidency of the Free State.

DR. JOHN JOSEPH AYRE, of East Parade, Colne, Lancashire, surgeon and apothecary, the oldest doctor in England, who died February 29, aged ninety-six, left estate valued at £5,108 gross, with net personality £4,967. Louisa Lady Lopes, of Maristow, Devon, and of 28, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W., who died April 27, aged eighty-two, widow of Sir Massey Lopes, left estate of the gross value of £44,650, with net personality £44,363.

OLD ADDRESSES CLING
But we want you to forget
and to remember
36, MEADOW STREET,
where you are invited to call
to view the
Latest Additions IN
NECKLACES, HANDBAGS, COMBS, BELTS, FANS, SCENT SPRAYS, SCARF-PINS, SLEEVE LINKS, WALKING STICKS, INDOOR GAMES.
SPECIAL attention is requested to the
New Art Faience Ware for
domestic use ; conspicuous for the development of ideas, tastefully conceived and distinguished by a harmonious combination of colourings.
ONLY THREE PRICES.
VALUE BEYOND COMPETITION.
1, 2, 3
SHILLINGS STORES CO.,
Oriental Carpet Depot,
36, MEADOW STREET
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 24.

The area of relatively low pressure in Lower Sind, yesterday, seems to have passed out into the Arabian and Sea has not given any more precipittation of importance. The shallow depression in East Central India, yesterday, is now over the Central Districts of the United Provinces and the greater part of to-day's rainfall has been associated with it, being nearly general in the United Provinces, excluding the North-Eastern Districts, East Central India, East Rajputana, and local in the Central Provinces.

The Arabian Sea current is weak at present, and, in addition to the above, only occasioned light rain on the West Coast of th Peninsula and at a few stations in the Punjab.

The Bay current is also very weak, but a depression, probably covering a large area, is forming in the Bay and for the present has largely cut off its inflow into North-East India, where only local rain has occurred in Eastern Bengal and Assam ; while in Burma the rainfall has been confined to the Southern half.

The principal rainfal amounts are—Cawnpore, Jhansi, Mainpori and Roorkee, half an inch ; Barelly, three-quarters of an inch : Agra, one and a half inche; ; Chakrata, two inches ; Sirsa, three-quarters of an inch ; Lahore, Murree and Sombhar, half an inch ; Ajmer, two inches ; Sutna, one inch ; Mangalore, three inches.

Skies are become heavily overcast in the Southern half of the Peninsula, Rajputana and Central Inda and are clear or lightly clouded in Upper India and along the foot of the Eastern Himalayas ; humidity and temperature are normal.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma and on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the West United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and the Central Provinces, also scattered falls in the rest of the country.

The mail steamer reports, strong monsoon, blowing at times with fresh to moderate gale, weakening towards the end of voyage into moderate to fresh monsoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

The report, to-day published, shows, that the rainfall of the past 7 days, has made the seasonal rainfall normal, in the East of Central India, and has changed the previous defect into an excess, in East Rajputana.

On the other hand, the rainfall of the period has now become in defect in Hyderabad (Sind) and the excess previously shown in Gujarat and Berar, has almost disappeared.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 24th July was 29·690 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 14 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade	Byculla	Nade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	43·90	42·31	41·14	31·89	
Friday, 23rd July 1908....	0·05	0·10	0·04	0·06	
Total.....	43·95	42·41	41·18	31·95	
Up to same date last year...	60·51	63·95	64·33	73·04	

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.
July 23.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total. 1906.	Corpdg. Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·15	39·27	26·13	56·63

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 24TH JULY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday 24th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rain has fallen locally ; Lahore has had 0·41 inch, Sirsa 0·79 inch and Ambala 0·15 inch. Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and the south-east of the Punjab and are clear elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal. Almost all stations report calms.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been general largest amounts being Agra 1·67 inches, Mormugao 0·44 inch, Cawnpore 0·42 inch and Jhansi 0·40 inch. Skies continue generally lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal except for a defect of 11° during the day at Jhansi. Winds are easterly except at Jhansi which reports a calm and at Agra where winds are north-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 0·24 inch of rain, Ajmer 2·45 inches and Karachi a light fall. Skies are moderately clouded in Upper Sind and heavily overcest elsewhere. Humidity is normal in Sind and in excess in Rajputana. Day temperature is equal to or below the average ; night temperature is generally normal. Winds are south-easterly at Ajmer, north-easterly at Karachi and south-westerly at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has been recorded ; Veraval records 0·31 inch, Bhavnagar Para 0·12 inch, Surat and Indore 0·15 inch. Skies are heavily clouded and the usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal. Winds are generally south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been restricted to the north and east ; Saugor has had 0·31 inch, Jubbulpore 0·39 inch and Raipur 0·20 inch. Cloud has decreased in the southern districts and are now light to moderate but elsewhere skies are heavily overcast. Humidity is normal or in defect and temperature is equal to the average. Winds blow from the west-south-west to west-north-west directions.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen ; Karwar has had 1·20 inches, Mormugao 0·34 inch and Ratnagiri 0·89 inch. Skies remain heavily overcast. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0·57 inch of rain and Belgaum 0·44 inch. Cloud has decreased in north Bombay, Deccan where it is now light to moderate, but has increased over the rest of the division, the skies being now moderately to heavily overcast there. Humidity and temperature are generally normal. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay of Bengal has disappeared. Rainfall has again been general on the West Coast and in the United Provinces and been local in the Central Provinces.

Nearly general rain is probable on the West Coast and local rain in Rajputana and Central Provinces. A few falls are likely in the Deccan, Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The P. & O. Mail steamer Report.—S.S. "Caledonia" which left Aden on the 19th had from longitude 53° E. to 60° E. strong monsoon winds blowing, towards end, a fresh or moderate gale, fine weather; thence to arrival this morning strong monsoon, rising occasionally to a moderate gale, and towards end moderate or fresh monsoon, cloudy or overcast skies and occasional rain squalls. She experienced throughout the voyage considerable and at times high south-westerly or west-south-westerly swell and sea.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (23rd).....	94·6	81·1	...	0·00
Jask	94·3	86·8	...	0·00
Muskat (23rd).....	88·3	83·6	...	0·00
Multan.....	104·3	86·3	...	2·83
Rawalpindi	93·9	78·6	...	15·35
Lahore.....	96·4	78·7	0·41	5·92
Sirsa.....	100·3	78·6	0·79	11·51
Ambala	96·5	79·0	0·15	3·51
Delhi	94·7	80·2	...	9·15
Agra.....	92·0	77·0	1·67	16·59
Mainpuri.....	94·8	?	0·44	8·83
Jhansi	79·0	76·0	0·40	19·58
Cawnpore	92·9	79·5	0·42	10·06
Allahabad	90·6	79·0	0·19	11·53
Jacobabad	104·1	85·3	...	0·85
Karachi	84·0	79·0	0·09	3·44
Ajmer	85·9	74·2	2·45	9·91
Jaipur	89·2	76·1	0·24	9·25
Kotah	85·0	74·6	...	18·31
Bhuj.....	87·1	77·0	0·01	3·90
Dwarka	84·8	79·2	...	6·04
Veraval	80·2	76·8	0·31	8·04
Rajkot	86·9	73·7	...	9·77
Bhavnagar Para.....	86·5	76·5	0·12	11·69
Surat	93·6	75·6	0·15	34·68
Ahmedabad.....	87·1	76·7	0·03	13·35
Deesa	86·3	76·4	0·05	24·60
Neemuch.....	83·0	79·7	...	10·29

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

A BOMB AT CALCUTTA.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, June 30, Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government has any information regarding the recent discovery of a bomb on the steps of the Scotch Mission Church at Calcutta.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State received a report with regard to the finding of the bomb, but it gave no substantial information beyond that which was contained in the newspapers.

THE INDIAN SECTION OF THE FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state the amount of the subsidy granted by the Government of India to the cost of the Indian section of the Franco-British Exhibition.

Mr. Buchanan: A grant of £10,000 has been made and a further sum of £5,000 has been guaranteed. The latter will be drawn upon only if there should be a deficit in the working of the section. The Committee hope to recover eventually a substantial part of any excess expenditure above £10,000.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that there is dissatisfaction among Indian traders, merchants, and visitors at the inadequacy of the Indian section of the Franco-British Exhibition in showing the economic resources of Dependency and the development of Indian trade with Europe, most of the exhibits being specimens of Indian decorative arts and such as to constitute the section merely a bazaar; and, if so, whether in future exhibitions that may receive subsidies from the Government Exchequer he will make certain, by the appointment of Indian gentlemen on the committee, that the true resources of the Indian Empire are visualised.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State is informed by the Committee responsible for the Indian section that with the necessarily limited funds and space at their disposal they have taken every possible step to invite exhibits from India, and to make known their readiness to assist exhibitors. The classified list of exhibitors and exhibits shows that with the resources at the command of the Committee the collection is quite a fair one. The Committee includes among its members two Indian gentlemen, members of the Council of India.

THE NEW PRESS ACT.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he will lay upon the table of the House a report of the debates which took place in the Indian Council upon the new Press Act.

Mr. Buchanan: The Supplement to the "Gazette of India" containing the report of the debate will be supplied in the usual course to the Library of the House, and the hon. member will perhaps consult it there. It is expected by next week's mail.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITON.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of State for India: When the promised White Paper dealing with the Mohmand punitive expedition will be issued to the House.

Mr. Buchanan: The preparation of the papers is being expedited, but I cannot yet name a day for their publication.

WRITINGS THAT CREATE HATRED.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware of the statements published in the "Eastern Bengal and Assam Era," an Anglo-Indian journal published at Dacca, attributing the Goalundo and Mozufferpore outrages to the meetings of the Indian congresses, and advocating the arrest and flogging of the congress leaders; whether he is also aware that this journal also advocated the public flogging of Mr. G. B. Arundale, headmaster of the Hindoo College at Benares, and those who sympathised with him, because he had presided at a meeting which closed with the cry of Bande Mataram; and, if so, will the clause of the Indian Penal Code dealing with writings that create hatred be applied to the "Eastern Bengal and Assam Era," as to other journals recently suppressed under the terms of the code.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has not seen the statements referred to. The provisions of the Penal Code apply in the same way to the paper mentioned as to all other publications and would be enforced under the same conditions.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

On Tuesday, July 7, Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can now state when the Indian Budget will be taken.

Mr. Buchanan: It is hoped that the Indian Budget will be taken about July 22, but I fear it is impossible at present definitely to fix a date.

INLAND PARCEL POST IN INDIA.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What are the present rates for the inland parcel post in India; and whether, in view of the surplus revenue derived from this source, it is proposed to make any reduction thereon.

Mr. Buchanan: Up to October 1907 the rate was 2d. for 1/2 lb., 4d. for 1 lb., 6d. for 2 lb., and so on up to 2s. for 11 lb., with special rates for heavier parcels; but the rate for light parcels has now been reduced to 2d. for 1 lb., 4d. for 2 lb., and so on up to 1s. 10d. for 11 lb. It is not at present proposed to make a further reduction.

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, in order to improve the service of the Indian Post Office and put an end to the numerous petty thefts constantly taking place therein, it is proposed to increase the rates of pay now given to postal servants and thus induce a better class of workers to enter the service.

Mr. Buchanan: I am not aware that petty thefts are constantly taking place. The information at my disposal points to the conclusion that the number of offences by postal servants is extremely small and I have no reason to doubt that they discharge their duties satisfactorily. Increases of pay have recently been granted in many cases, but the ground has as a rule been heavier work, greater responsibility, and higher cost of living.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES AND SCOTTISH REGIMENTS.

On Wednesday, July 8, Mr. Pirie asked the Under Secretary of State for India: With reference to the use by Scottish regiments in India of Anglican churches, if he can state whether any and if so, what steps have been taken to ascertain the feelings and wishes of the rank and file with regard to the recent order that these regiments shall only be quartered where Presbyterian places of worship exist; and if, in the case of its being ascertained that the wishes of a regiment are averse to this proposition, the order in such a case would be inoperative.

Mr. Buchanan: No special steps have been taken for ascertaining the feeling and wishes of the rank and file of Scottish regiments on the question referred to by my hon. friend.

THE JASDAN SUCCESSION.

Mr. Ernest Lamb asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, in 1904, on the death of the late Khachar Shri Ala Chela, Chief of the third-class State of Jasdan, in Kathiawar, the undisputed customary law of succession was set aside and the law of primogeniture substituted, whereby two of the late chief's sons and two of his grandsons were disinherited and deprived, unheard, of their patrimony, in spite of the agreements made by Col. Walker in 1807-1808 with the Kathiawar chiefs and confirmed by the royal proclamation of 1858; and, if so, what steps does he intend to take to restore to the disinherited chiefs their rights of inheritance.

Mr. Buchanan: The question suggests that a recognised law of succession was ignored in the settlement of the Jasdan succession, and that the settlement also was in conflict with the Queen's proclamation and the guarantee of internal sovereignty given by Col. Walker. The real fact is that a strict adherence to the past custom in regard to Jasdan would be standing the small state into fragments, have defeated the liberty policy expressed in Lord Canning's Sanads as well as the guarantee is given in 1807. There is a limit to the possible disintegration of internal sovereignty which would have been overpassed in on the death of Kachar Shri Ala Chela, the sixty-two villages under his rule had been divided into four parts. To "perpetuate the Government of the chief and continue the representation and dignity of his house," in the words of Lord Canning, the Secretary of State's predecessors set aside the local custom of equal inheritance, thus maintaining an estate large enough to support internal sovereignty. The only other alternative was to allow the subdivision and provide for the public administration under British control and the Thana system. Provision was of course made for the maintenance of the other sons and grandsons of the late chief.

Sir E. Grey: The Persian troops have been removed. Col. Liakhoff was stated to have been appointed Governor of Teheran when a state of siege was proclaimed, but a civil Governor has now been named. I have no information as to the part played by Col. Liakhoff in the events of 1907; the Shah has announced his intention of maintaining the Constitution; and there is no occasion for making representations.

Mr. Lynch asked how it was proposed to uphold the independence of Persia if Russian officers in the Persian service were to be permitted to override the provisions of the Persian constitution.

Sir E. Grey said Col. Liakhoff is in the employment of the Shah, and whatever action he took in the emergency which arose the other day was taken independently of his Government.

Mr. Keir Hardie: Does he hold his commission from Russia?

Sir E. Grey: His commission is under the Shah as instructor and commander of the Persian troops. He may be on the Active List of the Russian Army. If so, it is only in the same way as British officers are sometimes maintained on the Active List of the British Army, but employed in service abroad under a foreign Government.

Capt Craig: Will the right hon. gentleman take steps to see that Russia does not bag the whole of Persia? (Laughter.)

Mr. Rees: There seems to be a wide impression that Cossacks are Russian troops, whereas they are Persian.

Sir E. Grey: The Cossacks are Persians not Russians.

Mr. Dillon asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he could state how many people had been executed in Persia in connection with the recent disturbances; whether torture had been used in the case of any of the Nationalist leaders, and, if so, in how many cases and to what extent; and whether his Majesty or his Majesty's Government had made any formal protest against these proceedings.

Sir E. Grey: I do not know how many executions have taken place in connection with the recent disturbances in Persia, nor what methods have been employed by the Persian Government in dealing with any Persians. I do not see that any good result would follow if we departed from the policy of non-intervention, and I do not propose to take any step which would imply responsibility for internal affairs in Persia. I have already stated that we have demanded guarrantees for the safety or proper treatment of refugees at the British Legation. I cannot go beyond that.

Mr. Lonsdale asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether any apology had been demanded from the Government of Persia for the disrespect shown to the British Legation at Teheran; and if so, whether he could state the result.

Sir E. Grey: An apology has been demanded from the Persian Government, and I understand that it will be forthcoming; but till it has been made in satisfactory terms the incident cannot be regarded as closed. (Hear, hear.)

DR. SVEN HEDIN.

Major Anstruther-Gray asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has yet been able to make inquiries regarding the distinguished scientist and traveller, Dr. Sven Hedin, who was last heard of in Tibet, and with what result.

Mr. Buchanan: The Government of India have reported that the latest news received of Dr. Sven Hedin was in November, when he informed the local official at Leh, in Cashmere, by letter, that he was going to winter in Khotan, in Chinese Turkestan, and expected to return to Leh in the course of the summer. Further inquiries are being made; the Resident in Cashmere, the special assistant at Kashgar, and the trade agent at Gyangtse are being asked whether they have any information.

ASSAULTS UPON EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

Sir Berkeley Sheffield asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can give an assurance that the frequent cases of assault upon European residents throughout the Indian Empire are receiving the due attention of the authorities; and whether it is proposed that steps shall be taken to strengthen the law in dealing with similar cases.

Mr. Buchanan: We have no official information that cases of assault on European residents in India are becoming more frequent, but the question of assaults, of whatever classes, of course a matter that receives the constant attention of Government, particularly at the present time. The Secretary of State sees no reason for taking steps to strengthen the existing law on the subject.

NOTICES OF MOTION, QUESTIONS, &c.

INDIAN FRONTIER.

Mr. F. E. Smith.—To call attention to the situation on the Indian Frontier; and to move a resolution. ['No date.']

EAST INDIA EXPLOSIVES AND PRESS ACTS.

Sir Edward Sassoon.—To call attention to the proposals of the Government of India contained in the Explosives Act and the Press Act, and the action of his Majesty's Government in relation thereto; and to move a resolution. [No date.]

EPISCOPALIAN CHURCHES IN MILITARY STATIONS.

Mr. Charles Price.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state the amount granted by this country for the support of Episcopalian Churches connected with military stations in India, and under which vote it is taken; whether any grant is given for the same purpose by the Council or Government in India; and, if so, how much. [Monday, July 13.]

THE TINNEVELLY SEDITION CASE.

Sir Henry Cotton.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the sedition case recently tried at Tinnevelly, in the south of India, in which Subramania Siva has been sentenced to 10 years rigorous imprisonment, and Chidambaram Pillay to transportation for life whether he can state what the specific charges were in this case and by what court the offenders were tried and whether any appeal will lie to a higher court. [Tuesday, July 14.]

PRICE OF OPIUM.

Sir Henry Cotton.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: What has been the average price obtained month by month during the first six months of 1908 for a chest of opium at the auction sales in Calcutta, and what price was estimated in the Budget for the current year. [Tuesday, July 14.]

INDIAN CHURCH AID ASSOCIATION.

Bishop Johnson, late Metropolitan of India, presided the other day at the Annual Meeting of this Association at the Church House. The attendance was much larger than in previous years, and this may safely be regarded as a happy omen of increased interest in the operations of this organisation, which officially represents in this country the Indian Episcopate. Among the several well-known old Anglo-Indians present were Sir W. Mackworth Young, Sir Charles Elliott, Colonel Broadbent, C.B., Mr. H. B. H. Turner, C.I.E., and Messrs. J. W. Gardiner, Swinton Melville, W. Parsons, C. E. Phipps, Edward Thornton, and Loftus Tottenham. The Bishop of Southampton (late of Bombay), Canon Scott Holland, Mrs. Creighton, and Mr. Eugene Stock were also present.

The annual report pointed out that the work of the Association during the year had been affected by the imminence of the Pan-Anglican Congress, which had directed the attention and offerings of Church-people from the smaller to the greater object. Certain changes had been made at the instance of the lately-appointed Secretary, Mr. H. P. K. Skipton, the principal of which was the appointment of an Executive Committee of the Council to deal with current business and important matters which called for speedy decision, and this had been found to be exceedingly beneficial. Regret was expressed that the total amount of contributions was less by about 1,600*l.* than during the previous year. This was largely accounted for by the fact that in 1906 several special appeals were made, notably for the fund in connection with the failure of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. in Madras, and for the enlargement of Nagpur Cathedral. Attention was also drawn to the fact that the "Indian Church Magazine" had been slightly altered in form during the latter part of the year, and as a result it had been brought nearer to paying its way than it had been in the past. Efforts had also been made to effect economies in other directions.

In moving the adoption of the report the Chairman expressed the conviction that the Association did not receive as much help from England as it ought. The question was not merely one which affected old Anglo-Indians; and India ought to be brought well to the front as being a part of the Empire which really demanded a first place in the minds and hearts of all Englishmen. He then read the resolution which was passed at the morning Conference, detailing the steps which the Conference considered needful to promote the objects of the Association. These included a more extended district organisation, closer touch with the Church in India, and a direct appeal to all ex-Chaplains now at work in England. The report, having been seconded by the Bishop of St. Albans, was adopted. In proceeding to the election of officers, the Chairman referred to the work of the new Secretary, Mr. H. P. K. Skipton, who, he said, had shown good promise of being a most valuable servant and helper. It was really owing to his inspiration, he continued, that most of the improvements had been suggested. The officers were then formally re-elected on the motion of Archdeacon Atlay.

The Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India, spoke at some length on the question of the development of synodical action, pointing out its advantages. The whole matter, he said, appeared to him to rest upon a certain principle. The Episcopal Church was not a Church that had Bishops, but a Church that had Dioceses. It would be in a very imperfect condition so long as a Bishop attempted to govern without being associated with his clergy and laity. It was essential that the Diocese should be thoroughly recognised and realised. The Diocese for this purpose he understood to be the field of the joint action of the Bishop, clergy, and laity, and all action of a synodical kind, whether in the Diocese or the Province, rested upon two great fundamental principles—the principles of brotherhood and of counsel. The Episcopate was, he believed, in the Body of Christ, an organ specially appointed for the spirit of counsel. To take counsel was perhaps the Bishop's first duty. To act by himself was to ensure weakness and failure. What was meant by the word "synodical"? It was necessary that they should get rid of technical and antiquarian applications. The answer lay in the law of counsel. Coercive power did not constitute valuable synodical action. Even partial synodical action would be of very great value, weak though it must necessarily be. Passing on to the conditions which actually obtained in India, he explained that they already had a partial Synod in the sense that it consisted only of Bishops meeting from time to time. The real necessity, however, was that the desirability of synodical action should be recognised. There were enough Churchmen scattered throughout Indian Dioceses to form a powerful body if they but understood that their presence would be of value—that they really had something to do, and that it was worth while to take the trouble to attend. The difficulty was to make it clear that there was something to be done. The question of funds was also a consideration, since the bringing of people together involved a certain expenditure. The election of its own Bishop was a part of the business of a Synod, and in this connection he expressed satisfaction and gratitude at Lord Morley's appointment of the present Bishop of Bombay. He was, however, endeavouring to train the Dioceses in the election of their own Bishops, and he spoke of the methods he was adopting to bring this about. The freedom of the Diocese was essential.

The Ven. G. A. Ford, Archdeacon of Lucknow (representing the Bishop of Lucknow, who is now in India), spoke forcibly of educational matters, and pointed out that they had no educational endowments of any kind in India, if they excepted the small sum of money accuring from what is now known as the Cotton Memorial. The schools had to be run practically as Voluntary Schools, and it was a lamentable fact that the highest of their boys' schools in Northern India should have to be closed. In the hills and on the plains were Roman Catholics who, with the assistance of Christian Brothers, were able to open schools and to make terms with the people, the result being that many Church of England pupils naturally went to those schools. He appealed earnestly to the meeting to make the education of the better-class European and Eurasian boy and girl more possible.

The Bishop of Madras emphatically endorsed the words of the last speaker. Education, he said, was the key of the situation in regard to the European and Eurasian community in India. During the last twenty-five years in that country he had observed the ever-increasing pressure of the competition between the European and Eurasian and the native. Unless the schools could be improved it was inevitable that the Eurasian community would find itself hopelessly worsted in the struggle for life. In the present circumstances they in Madras were in the peculiar position of having their endowments in one place and their need for schools in another. Endowments were wanted in Bangalore, where they were making a start to see if they could not build up a teaching brotherhood. He made an appeal on behalf of the House of Mercy in Bangalore, which since its foundation had made wonderful progress under the care of the Wantage Sisters. They were now obliged to throw themselves on the generosity of friends at home.

The Bishop of Lahore said that in the long run India would be won to the faith, not by preaching but by the object lesson which was afforded by the lives of those who went to the country as Christians. The natives must see that the Christian religion produced a higher type of manhood than they could themselves, otherwise they could have no reason for accepting it. It was not exclusively the middle or poorer classes in India that the Association worked for. In not a few instances highly-placed civilians in isolated positions had received benefit from its efforts. Once get hold of the poorer classes, however, and the readiness of their response and their loyalty to the Church was unbounded. Further if they could secure the children and bring them up in schools true to the faith, then the future was safe. Their girls' school difficulty had been practically solved by the St. Hilda's Community, but there was a difficult and urgent problem presented by the boys' schools, and he appealed for co-operation that he might be able to find some to join such a teaching brotherhood as the Bishop of Madras had described to take charge of the boys' school in Lahore. He also spoke of the good work done by the Soldiers' Homes, and made it clear that the work generally in India must depend upon the support of people at home working through this Association, for which he made a powerful appeal.

The Bishop of Bombay (Dr. E.J. Palmer, who was only consecrated last Ascension Day) said he went to India without prejudices, and certainly without preconceptions. He went to learn, and he recognised that he had got to learn a good deal. He had however, travelled through South Africa, and had been impressed by the same thing which the Bishop of Lahore had emphasised—that the whole future depended upon the behaviour of those who had white faces. He paid a warm tribute to the piety of his predecessor, the late Bishop Pym.

The Bishop of Colombo emphasised the need for clergy to minister to the English people in the southern districts of Ceylon. There were 1,500 European planters in the island, and nearly all were from the British Isles. There were only two fixed chaplaincies among them, and some itinerating clergy were much needed.

The Bishop of Chhota-Nagpur said that if they were to meet the demands of the Europeans they would have to look beyond the services of those who had been sent out as missionaries. The great mineral resources of his Diocese were leading to a very rapid extension of the number of European inhabitants. Four churches were needed if these people were to be ministered to satisfactorily.

The Bishop of Nagpur and the Bishop of Tinnevelly also spoke. In closing the proceedings the Bishop of St. Albans, one of the founders of the Association, referred to the growth and extension of the work of the Church in India during the past forty years or so. Before that time there were only three Bishops, now there were eleven, soon to be twelve. That was the beginning of synodical action, in which great progress had been made. He also touched upon the mineral development of the country and the rapid growth of the railway systems. It largely depended on the Indian Bishops and those who were connected with the Indian Church Aid Association in England to take care that when civilians and military men returned from India they should not be absorbed in English work without becoming known to the Association, and to show the same sympathy in England which they had shown in India.

The proceedings then terminated, and the Bishop and Mrs. Johnson entertained the company present to tea.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—JULY 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt G R K Williams, B
Mr E H Blakesley, B Cov
Mr E A Gait, B Cov
Mr E A Moore, B Cov
Mr J G Davis, B
Mr F Goodwin, B
Mr W E T Bennett, B
Mr K M Kirkhope, B
Mr E R Grant, B
Mr R K Nariman, B
Mr E H Molley, B
Mr A Thompson, B
Mr H Walton, B
Lieut-Col J L Van Geyzel, I M S, M
Mr L H Greg, M
Lieut-Col C A Brown, 9 Bhopal Inf
Lieut-Col C G Nurse, 33 Punjabis
Lieut-Col W B Ferris, I A
Major A G Maxwell, adjutant, Calcutta Light Horse
Lieut W A R Bell, 54 Sikhs
Lieut S W Beaman, 2-6 Goorkha Rif
Lieut H N Colan, 67 Punjabis
Lieut L A M Jones, S and T Corps
Lieut A F Maclean, 33 Punjabis
Lieut W N Ryves, 16 Cav
Lieut R A Batoson, R A
Commander A S Balfour, R I Marine
Assist Engineer R S Baskett, R I Marine

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major A G Hendley, B, 6 mo M C
Mr R G McKerron, B Cov, 15 days' M C
Mr C Stewart-Wilson, B Cov, 2 mo 11 days' furl
Mr J V Griffin, B, 3 days' extraordinary leave without pay
Mr E D Bennett, B, 2 mo M C
Mr A C Crighton, B, 3 mo M C
Mr J Willcocks, B, 1 mo 7 days' furl
Mr R L Smith, B, 3 mo M C
Mr C A Pogson, Bo, 11 days' furl
Mr J Stevens, Bo, 6 mo M C
Brig-Gen F J Aylmer, V C, C B, commanding Quetta Infantry Bde, 1 month
Major W Knight, D S O, 4 Cav, 2 days
Major C A Luck, 23 Cav, 7 days
Capt W H Chaldecott, R E, 6 mo M C
Capt N S H Sitwell, R A, to 15-10 08
Capt W H la T Darley, Adjutant Lucknow Vol Rif, to 26-9-08
Lieut C E Daly, 66 Punjabis, 6 week's M C
Lieut P Russell, Army Remount Dept, 1 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt G F F Osborne, R E, B
Lieut R J W Heale, B
Mr R G McKerron, B Cov
Mr H C DeSanges, B
Mr H M L Gabler, B
Rev G R A Courtice, Bo
Capt S Lethbridge, R A, Ordnance Dept
Lieut A Gwatkin, 15 Lrs

THE bakers in Wellington (New Zealand) have struck work, says Reuter, owing to the refusal of the master bakers to disregard the award made by the Arbitration Court in May by reducing the working hours per week to forty-eight instead of fifty one, and by granting further increase in wages.

SPEAKING at Tekuiti in reply to the New Zealand Premier's recent utterances, Mr. Massey, Leader of the Opposition, declared (says Reuter) that the majority of the Ministers were prepared to accept the Socialist platform, while probably not 25 per cent, of the population was in sympathy with it. The Premier's statement regarding taxation was both right and wrong. It was true that no direct taxation had been imposed, but the unimproved value of land had increased in a great degree, and the land tax and death duties were consequently increasing yearly.

Two Alpine accidents, each attended by fatal results, are reported at Geneva. The first is that of Mlle. Schieble, aged 29, of Zurich, who was returning, after ascending the Speer, when she left her friends, in spite of their warnings, to collect flowers. She fell from some slippery rocks a distance of 360ft., and was killed. Herr Opplanger, a photographer, of Stuttgart, left Glarus, without a guide, to ascend a neighbouring peak, in order to obtain photographs. While placing his camera he slipped over a precipice and was found dead by a search party.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refresher and healthy condition, Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc, sell it.

BRITISH TRADE DEPRESSION.

Decrease of £46,000,000.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES SPECIALLY AFFECTED.

London, July 10.

The Board of Trade returns for the first six months of the year, indicating a decrease of over £46,000,000 in our dealings with foreign countries, draw attention to the wave of depression which is passing over practically every branch of trade at the present moment.

Business has been especially slack in the iron and steel industries. Compared with the first six months of last year, a decrease of £1,027,285 is recorded. Electrical goods, machinery, cottons, woollens, and chemicals all show a big decline, the only directions in which trade has improved being in shipbuilding and apparel.

Sure indication of the state of trade in the country generally is always to be found in the railway reports, the bankers' clearing returns, and the Board of Trade compilations of the state of the labour market.

Taking the first-named, we find that traffic returns have shown larger and larger losses week by week, the aggregate declines in the receipts of sixteen companis amounting to over £1,000,000 during the half-year. Passengers accounted for £182,505 of this decrease, and goods for £845,228.

BANKER'S RETURNS.

A glance at the bankers' clearing returns shows a decrease of no less than £516,861,000 to date as compared with the corresponding period of last year, when the figures showed an increase of £19,059,000 on those of 1906.

Reference to the state of the labour market shows a correspoundingly bad state of things.

In 268 trade unions, with a membership of 627,613, as man as 49,515 persons were unemployed at the end of May, a percentage of 7.9. At the same time last year the percentage was as low as 3.4.

Engineering trades have, of course, been affected by the dispute on the north-east coast, while the linen and lace industries are very slack. In worsted, hats, printing, and book-binding employment is bad, and the frunishing and building trades report a great falling off.

Builders declare, in fact, that, businesss with them has never before been so slack. At least half of the men in the trade are unemployed for quite thtee months in the year, in spite of the apparent boom inconstruction which is going on all round.

The change in methods of building is held responsible for the state of affairs, unaccompanied as it has been by a proportionate alteration in the conditions of labour.

LOSS TO MASONS.

Machinery now performs a vast amount of work formerly done by hand; the carpenter's work in a new building is superseded to a large extent by concrete and plaster-slab compositions, while the desire for rapid erection has necessitated the preparation of stonework at the quarry, to the loss of the London mason.

Another cause of bad business lies in the enormrus number of building firms which are now competing in the London area,

Unemployment among plumbers can be traced to the interesting fact that sanitary requirements in London have latterly become so strict that patching up and tinkering can no longer be relied upon to provide the plumber with more or less constant work.

Painters are suffering less though the increase in the use of electric light has taken from them much of the redecoration work rendered necessary in the years of gas.

In many respects, of course London has avoided a great deal of the prevailing depression. The present season of exhibitions has indeed been a bumper one for many trades in the Metropolist but the provinces have had no such compensation.

THE PRESIDENCIAL FIGHT.

Mr. Bryan Nominated.

NEW YORK JULY 10.

At the close of an insane and hysterical din, lasting from seven last evening till 3-30 this morning, Mr. Bryan was nominated at Denver as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

The actual vote was: Bryan, 862 1-2; Johnson, 46; Gray 59 1-2. When this result was announced the leaders of the opposition moved that the nomination be made unanimous.

The scenes at the Democratic Convention were unparalleled, even in American political history. For more than eight hours 10,000 people yelled themselves hoarse, executing Comanche war-whoops and peforming on tin horns and megaphones, while bands vainly tried to drown them by playing patriotic airs. Only at brief intervals was there the slightest lull, during which a few sentences of one or other of the speakers, who roared into the ears of the stenographers, could be heard. Tier upon tier of the gallery were filled with agitated women white and coatless and hatless men, waving flags and banners, while below the thousand delegates capered, marched to and fro, and shouted.

MIDNIGHT OUTBURST.

The first prolonged outbrust came when the Sergeant-at-Arms climbed to the clock and retarded, its hands which pointed at midnight, just before the name of Mr. Bryan was proposed. He and the leaders of the party were superstitiously unwilling that the critical act of the campaign should be performed on a Friday. So the motion to nominate Mr. Bryan was made at five minutes before twelve and the ecstatic din that followed lasted an hour and twenty minutes.

When Mr. Handy, of Delaware, nominating Judge Gray, exclaimed, "On election day we must face the sober thought of the American people, the admonition seemed to strike home for a few brief moments, but as the tumult rose and continued the faces of old-time politicians grew graver, with a consciousness that such delirious excitement contained no promise of work to win elections.

No one pretended even to listen to the 25,000 word platform, the party's confession of faith, the recital of which occupied over an hour. At the end scores of visitors clambered on the tables in the body of the hall. In the frightful crush several women were carried away fainting.

Mr. Bryan listened all night by telephone to the orgy of noise. When the result was announced, he issued a declaration, a la Mr. Roosevelt, that if elected he would never again be a candidate.

BALLOON MYSTERY.

LISBON July 10.

According to a telegram from Funchal a balloon, shaped like a cigar, has been seen off the coast. It seemed to be travelling at random, and it is believed that the occupants were making signals of distress.

The Portuguese gunboat Tago immediately put out to the rescue, but the force of the wind drove the balloon towards the Atlantic, and the vessel was unable to overtake it. It seemed to come from the direction of France.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon*.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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To the Royal Family
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H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

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Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
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THERE can be no doubt about it.

SOLE AGENTS.

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13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 10.

ALL FOR SMOKE.

The use of germicides is an art, as English husbandmen knew; too little is worse than none, for it is a sheer waste of money and labour; too much destroys the plant. Even if the crop be successfully raised its value for seed may be dissipated by a wind carrying pollen from another crop and hybridising to best. Many and ingenious are the expedients adopted to combat the enemies of growing tobacco. The soil is burnt to destroy evilly disposed grubs; traps are set for worms and caterpillars—little mounds of poisoned vegetation which lure the enemy to death before the seed is sown in the ground. Then there remain the vagaries of the weather. A stiff wind will ruin half a plantation; a hailstorm riddle the whole. Growers insure at 4 per cent. against damage by hail; they fight the wind with row upon row of mealies.

"THE HEART OF THE EMPIRE."

The celebration at the France-British Exhibition of the anniversary of the Union of the Canadian Provinces as a Dominion on July 1, 1867, reminds us how that great country has grown in the forty-one years intervening. Its population has doubled, its revenue increased five-fold, and its cities with a population of over 5,000 threefold. Nearly 20,000 miles of railways have been constructed, including the Canadian Pacific, stretching right across the continent, with a total mileage of over 7,000. And shortly the Grand Trunk Pacific will reach its north-west terminus on the Pacific, where the new city of Prince Rupert, rising from virgin solitude, overlooks a bay beside which the harbour of Vancouver is a mere indentation. New towns are springing up every month—Asquith and Kipling cities are among the latest—and according to Earl Grey, Saskatoon, a few miles from the site of Asquith, is the heart of the Empire, because it is "the exact centre of Canada, and Canada is the centre of the component parts of the Empire."

THE CAUSE OF HAMLET'S MADNESS.

A contributor to "Scribner's Magazine" offers a new explanation of the cause of Hamlet's madness. He says: The simple truth of the matter is that Hamlet had been too long at the University. We find him at thirty still a student at Wittenberg, prolonging his college life nearly ten years beyond the legitimate time, whether from difficulty with the curriculum, or from desire to participate longer in collegiate amusements, or from sheer lust for scholarship, we do not know. Most of the problems that have puzzled the critics can be explained in the light of this simple fact, and the evidence in favour of this supposition is overwhelming when the text is examined. Perhaps, according to American ideas, if Hamlet stayed too late, he also went too early. There is no pleasing some people.

THE OLDEST RAILWAY.

The July issue of the "Railway Magazine"—which commences a new volume (the twenty-third)—contains amongst other interesting articles an account, with quaint illustrations, of the "oldest railway in the world," which, it may interest readers to know, extends from Swansea to the Mumbles in South Wales. Like many of the early railways the Act of Parliament incorporating the line in question was obtained on the assumption that the railway would be used for conveying coal, limestone, and other minerals. It may be stated that traffic of this description has not been carried over the line for a great number of years, it now being devoted principally to the conveyance of holiday-makers, which use, or, indeed, that of carrying passengers at all, was not thought of at the time of the incorporation of the line. A curious point in connexion with this old railway is that Parliamentary sanction was obtained to use steam-locomotives, although these were not introduced until 1870, sixty-six years after the incorporation of the company.

QUEENS OF THE AIR.

The Hon. Mrs. Assheton Harbord, who recently made her hundreth balloon ascent, is removed by more than a century from the first of her sex who aspired to be a "Queen of the Air." As long ago as 1784 Madame Thible made a very daring ascent from Lyons in a fire-ballon, with M. Fleurand for companion and Gustavus, King of Sweden, as a spectator; and in the following year, on June 29 1785, a Mrs. Sage, an Englishwoman, was Mr. Biggin's companion in a balloon voyage from London. In the early years of last century Madame Blanchard made several successful ascents before her last fatal venture. On July 7, 1819, when this intrepid lady ascended from Paris at night, amid a blaze of fireworks, a spark ignited the gas in her balloon, and she fell to the earth with fatal consequences. Five years later a Miss Stocks had a miraculous escape from death through the collapse of a balloon, her companion, Lieutenant Harris, being killed; and in 1863 the Princesse de la Tour d'Auvergne was one of thirteen persons who made a successful air-trip from the Champ de Mars.

A TAME SPARROW.

"Jim" is the name of a sparrow which is the pet of the engine-drivers and firemen at one of the railway centres in the North of Scotland. In the "Animals' Friend" it is stated that he was hatched within the noisy precincts of a busy locomotive stable, but falling out of the nest before being fully fledged, was placed in a cage and tenderly cared for in the railway office. On the third day he began to be friendly, and in a very short time was flying all over the room, and even allows himself to be petted. In fact, he quickly became so tame that one day, when his owner (the local Railway Engineer) was writing, he flew on to his hand and quietly fell asleep; and when about six months old began to accompany him on his daily rounds amongst the engines in the yard, perched jauntily on his shoulder, or hopping contentedly by his side. He chooses very queer places for his nests, the oddest and most awkward, so far, being the inside breast coatpocket of his owner, whom he would follow wherever he went stuffing the selected pocket with miscellaneous nesting material. "Jim" is now six years of age.

A PICTURE OF AUSTRALIA.

Sir Joseph Carruthers, the Premier of New South Wales, speaking at St. Andrews, said that Australia was twenty-five times as large as the area of the United Kingdom, but its population was only one-tenth. The mother-State, New South Wales, was two and a half times larger than Great Britain and Ireland, and its population was only one and a half million. That one and a half million produced £59,000,000 in value. If they examined these figures they would find that New South Wales stood first as having the largest production per head of the population in the whole world. That production was a cheque which they could draw every year upon the Bank of Nature, and that was a bank which never failed. As regards the soil, improved land could be purchased from £1 10s. to £3 per acre, and two or three crops could be grown each year. They had woman suffrage in Australia, but the franchise had never been gained by "those antics which were calculated to bring derision upon a public movement."

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Impoverished Blood

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AYER'S Sarsaparilla

by observation of the good it had done to others, I began taking it. My appetite improved almost from the first dose; then my general health improved, and now it is excellent. I feel a hundred per cent. stronger, and I attribute this result to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised."

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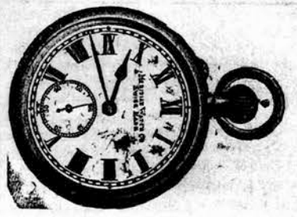

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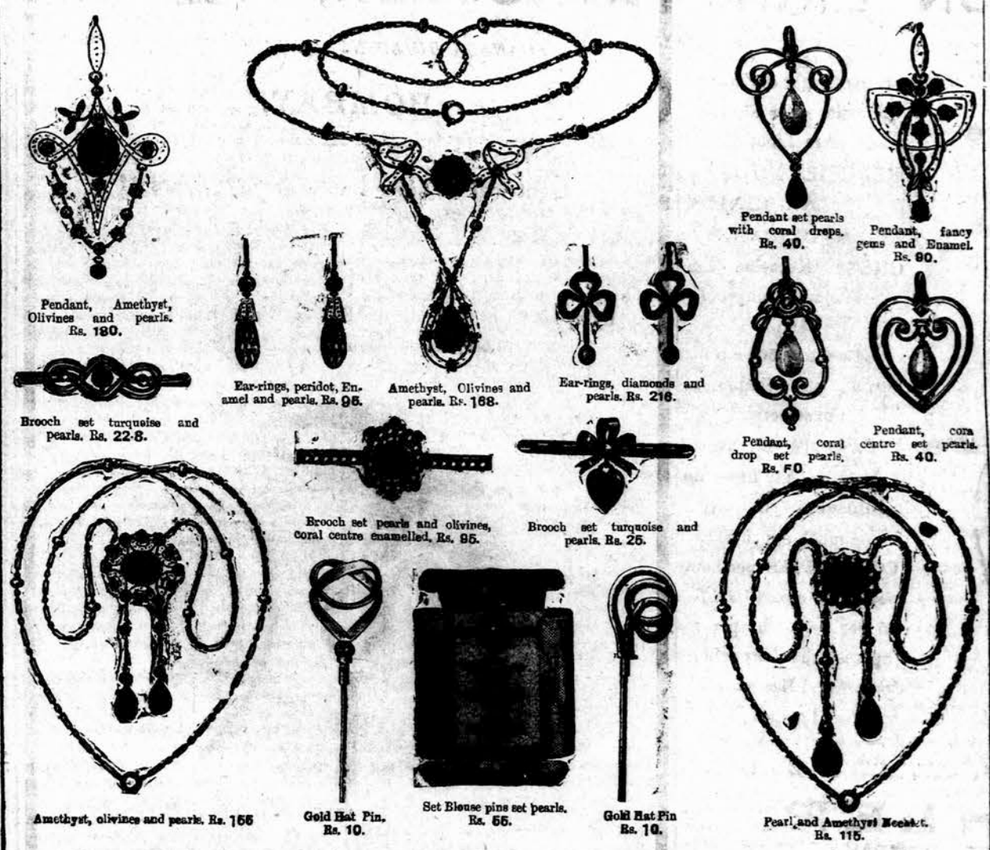
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Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 60
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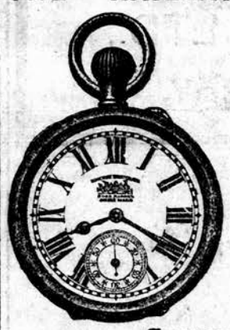

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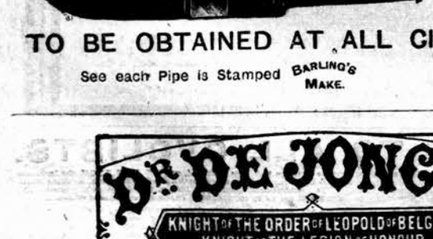

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